THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

DIED,

At Mount Holly, on the North Eastern Railroad, S. C., on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. ZILPHIA HAMLET, wife of J. N. Hamlet, and a native of Wilson county, N. C., aged about 38 years. An affectionate and devoted wife, a kind and faithful friend, a sincere and pious Christian, she is mourned by all who knew her

At the residence of her husband, near Lillington, New Hanover county, at 7 A. M., September 24, 1868, MARTHA ELEN, wife of John W. Herring, and youngest daughter of Moses Bordeaux, deceased, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington,
HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS, *Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street,* WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.

nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y*

BORROWED--NOT RETURNED.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, THE 6TH OF SEPtember, a young man calling himself Charles Robinson borrowed from me a BAY-ROAN MARE, rather dark colored, long mane and tail, marked J. H. P. on the shoulder, with another brand on the thigh. The Mare has not been returned.

A reward of twenty-five dollars ($25) will be given for the delivery of the Mare to me, and any information concerning her will be thankfully received. Address MALCOM SHAW,
Dundarroch P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.
oct 9 35-w3t

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

FIRING TWO SHOTS A SECOND,
AS A REPEATER,
AND
TWENTY SHOTS A MINUTE
AS A SINGLE BREECH-LOADER.

THESE powerful, accurate, and wonderfully effective weapons, carrying eighteen charges, which can be fired in nine seconds, are now ready for the market, and are for sale by all the responsible Gun Dealers throughout the country. For full information send for circulars and pamphlets to the
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.
sept 18 32-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.
sept 8 w3m

STATE NEWS.

The Goldsboro' Rough Notes, on and after Monday next, with a change of name, will appear under the editorial management of W. A. Hearne and Swift Galloway, Esqs.

DEAD.—Mrs. Conigland, the wife of Mr. E. Conigland of Halifax, died at the residence of her father, in Northampton county, Sunday evening last.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—About thirty-five Swiss immigrants, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, imported from Switzerland by Messrs. Thomas and W. F. Atkinson, of Wayne county, arrived in Goldsboro' Tuesday. They were at once conveyed to the farms of the Messrs. Atkinson, about ten miles from Goldsboro', where thew will settle.

GOING IN.—New cotton is daily going into the markets from this place, and we hope both farmers and merchants will soon find relief.—Weldon *News.*

JUDGE OSBORNE.—This distinguished gentleman, who is one of North Carolina's most gifted orators, has been invited to address his fellow-citizens at the Grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue which takes place in Salisbury on the 8th of October, and is expected to attend. He has been actively engaged in canvassing the Western part of the State, and, we learn, has made a powerful impression wherever he has gone. Capt. J. J. Davis, the other elector for the State at large, has also been invited to be present on the occasion and we hope that he, too, will attend. Capt. Davis is a gentleman of extensive information and an able debater.

Old North State.

The young men of Goldsboro' have formed what they denominate a "Social Club" for dancing and other social purposes this winter.

PROLIFIC CORN.—We were yesterday shown six ears of corn, raised on the farm of J. P. Nelson, Esq., containing respectively, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 rows to the ear, and numbering from 650 to 1,200 kernels on the ear.—New Berne *Republican.*

ATTEMPED MURDER.—On Tuesday night two shots were fired at Constable A. J. Savage, who lives on the plantation of H. R. Bryan, Esq. Mr. Savage was in his dwelling at the time, and the evident object of the would-be assassin was murder. Both shots passed through the dwelling but fortunately the object at which they were aimed remained unharmed.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The Agricultural Convention called to assemble in this city on yesterday was held agreeable to appointment, and at 12 o'clock met in the Democratic Club Rooms.

On motion of D. McMillan, Esq., President of the New Hanover County Society, the meeting was organized by the election of Dr. Chas. Duffy, of Onslow, as President, and Geo. E. Shepard and Jno. C. James, of New Hanover, Secretaries.

The President on assuming the Chair addressed the Convention in the course of a few remarks, setting forth briefly the object of the Convention and urging the high importance of united and continued effort in promoting the great ends of agriculture.

It was ascertained that five counties were duly represented, viz: Onslow, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Bladen.

On motion of D. T. Durham, Esq., of New Hanover, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. R. Black of New Hanover, Thomas C. McIlhenny, of Brunswick, T. S. Memory, of Columbus, and Henry Nutt, of Bladen, was appointed to prepare and submit business for the action of the Convention.

During the absence of the committee, Dr. H. H. Robinson was called upon to address the Convention. He responded in an appropriate manner, urging the importance of agriculture; the necessity of thoroughly studying its science and bringing to bear all our mental as well as physical energies in advancing this great cause. He urged the cultivation of a variety of crops in order that if one should fail a source of redemption might be found in another. He also desired a combination of effort and a reasoning together of the body agricultural in developing and fertilizing our soil.

At the conclusion of Dr. Robinson's remarks, Mr. R. K. Bryan, of New Hanover, responded to a call. He directed his remarks principally to the labor system of the country. Its unreliability was deplored, and a remedy proposed in the introduction of immigrants. The health of our climate and the susceptibility of our soil to great improvement and extensive cultivation were urged as inducements to immigration if we will bestir ourselves and detract it from the tide now flowing into the Northwest. There was not only a demoralization among our laboring element, but there was a deficiency existing which can only be remedied by the co-operation of the entire agricultural community of the State. He therefore urged a more perfect and general organization, especially in Eastern North Carolina.

The committee having returned begged leave to report, and submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The fact is painfully apparent that under our present system, not only our agriculture, but all our productive interests are in a languishing condition, not being remunerative nor capable of supplying our necessities—millions of dollars worth of corn, bacon, pork, flour, and even hay, are imported annually; and whereas we should be exporters of the articles; and nearly all our implements and machines are also imported; and, whereas, every consideration, both public and private, urges us to use our best efforts to improve this state of our affairs; therefore,

Resolved 1. That in the opinion of this Convention there is no question so closely connected with our prosperity as that of reliable and intelligent labor; that we regard our present labor as unreliable and wanting in sufficient intelligence; that a committee be appointed to consist of three delegates, whose duty it shall be to consider and report on this question in connection with that of foreign emigration.

Resolved 2d, That as the best means of ultimately securing intelligent laborers this Convention recommends a change in our educational system; that more attention be paid to teaching those branches of science which pertain to agriculture and the mechanic arts than has heretofore been done; and it is especially insisted that the land scrip, recently donated by Congress, be rigidly applied to the establishing of one or more purely agricultural and mechanical schools in the State.

Resolved 3d, That the following additional committee be appointed:

1. A Committee of three, to report on a Central Society and Fair by the same next Fall.

2. A Committee of four to addresss the State Geologist, and impress on his attention, and that of our State authorities, the importance of giving more attention to the agricultural interests of the State.

3. That a Committee of five be appointed to issue an address to the producers of the State, inciting them to greater efforts in their respective departments, and urging on them the importance of adopting a scheme of education better suited to their wants than our present.

On motion of Dr. D. M. Buie, of New Hanover, the report was received.

Before entering into a consideration of the report, Dr. W. W. Lane, of New Hanover, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, as a body and as individuals, do cordially approve of the enterprise and energy of Mr. W. R. Bernard, of this city, in having started an agricultural journal in our midst for the better enlightening of our farmers on the many subjects coming in their sphere, by introducing to their notice new and improved farming tools, and keeping them posted in all modern improvements in the science generally.

Before acting upon the report of the committee, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at the appointed hour, and was called to order by the President.

The report of the committee on Business was taken up.

The first and second resolutions of the report were passed without objection.

The third resolution elicited considerable discussion.

On motion of Dr. Robinson, the second proposition of this resolution relating to the State Geoligist was stricken out, and the following resolution adopted in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That this Convention concur in the recommendation of Prof. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, in regard to the agricultural division of the State, and that we invite his especial attention to the practical agriculture and agricultural products of Eastern North Carolina.

On motion, the resolution as amended was adopted, and subsequently the whole report as amended.

The following committees as recommended by the report of the committee were appointed:

On Labor and Immigration.—Messrs. Henry Nutt, T. C. McIlheny and Dr. S. S. Satchwell.

On Central Society and Fair.—Dr. H. H. Robinson, Col. T. S. Memory and Major J. S. Hines.

On Address to Producers.—Dr. W. W. Lane, R. K. Bryan, A. R. Black, R. J. Nixon, J. W. Ellis.

Mr. Henry Nutt offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, being impressed with the great importance of a local Agricultural Chemist, for the purpose of making a prompt and cheap analization for our people, that we will appoint a committee of three to make the necessary arrangements with some Chemist for the purpose above stated.

Resolved, That the Convention individually and collectively agree to give our cordial support, patronage and influence to the Chemist selected.

This committee consists of Mr. Henry Nutt and Drs. H. H. Robinson and W. W. Lane.

Mr. Nutt presented a communication from Mr. L. Froelich, in regard to foreign immigration.

On motion of Mr. A. R. Black, the Convention acknowledged its receipt, returning thanks to Mr. Froelich, and ordered its reference to the proper committee.

Mr. Nutt then addressed the Societyo n the subject of foreign immigration.

On motion of R. K. Bryan, Esq., it was

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns it will adjourn to meet again on the fourth Thursday in November next, at which time the farmers of the surrounding counties are invited to attend and participate.

Col. T. S. Memory, of Columbus, exhibited to the Convention a species of native grape, the discovery and history of which, so far as known, he endeavored to explain to the Convention. His remarks were appreciated—so were his grapes.

After returning thanks to the President and Secretaries, the Convention adjourned to meet in this city as above.

Daily Journal, 3d.

THE FOLLOWING was taken by a Confederate soldier of this city from a Southern paper just at the beginning of the war.—He thinks that it was either in the latter part of 1860 or not later than the first of '61. He has had it in his possession ever since, having carried it with him in his pocket-book all through the war. This singular prediction is surprisingly correct in every point except one—that "the people would re-embrace each other in great joy and love." However, it attaches to itself singular interest, which is not decreased by the recollection of the fact that the prophecy was made as early as 1609:

SINGULAR PROPHECY.—We translate the following from the *Courier Des Etats Unis* of the 29th ult:

Although many of the predictions made by Nostradamus (especially those concerning the deaths of Henry IV and Louis XVI) have been completely verified, they are generally discredited in our times. But in the "*Prophesies et Vaticinations*" of that great great man, vol. 2d (edition of 1609) we find the following, which would seem to deserve some attention.

"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas—America. Many poor devils will be hung and many poor wretches will be killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be at all astonished or surprised, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will re-embrace each other in great joy and love."

Now, here is something very confirmatory of the prophetic genius of Nostradamus, but in no way consoling for us poor devils and wretches *(pauvres diables et pauvree neres)* who will have to suffer under this war for four years. Let us hope that the astrologer was mistaken at least on *this* point.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Colonel Edward Cantwell, Judge of the Special Court established for this city by an act of the recent Legislature, is in our city. The matter of the removal of his disabilities has been settled. They were removed in the name of "Edward Canfield" which, having been decided a clerical error, is said not to effect the fact of the removal.

The regular time for the holding of his Court is to-morrow, the first Monday in October, and he is here in the city, we learn, for that purpose. We doubt, however, that the Court can be held, or at least a trial of cases entered into. There has been no jury properly drawn and there is no mode provided by law by which a jury can be obtained.

The act establishing this Court especially provides that at least fourteen days prior to the time of holding such Courts, the Register of Deeds and the Clerk of said Court shall draw from the jury-box the names of thirty-six men to serve as jurors. This not having been done, we can see no means by which a jury can be obtained.—There is a hitch or strange inconsistency somewhere. The law also provides that the Clerk of the Court shall qualify in open Court, and there having been no Courts held since his appointment, he has been unable to qualify, and consequently there was no Clerk to assist the Register in drawing a jury.

Daily Journal, 4th.

Col. Kenan Accepts.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., informing me of my nomination by the District Convention at Newbern, as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

I accept the nomination tendered me with the sincere hope that the result of the next election will place the Democratic principles beyond all reasonable doubt, and will insure the arrest of Radicalism in this country. We are, indeed, from various causes justified in demanding a change in the administration of our public affairs; and the people should quietly determine at the ballot box the political issues with which they are already familiar, and say whether they desire to continue the present state of things, or place in power men who have some regard for constitutional obligations. Let us, then, in entering the present political contest see that our acts are characterized by a spirit of boldness, without rashness; prudence, without timidity, and, with the bright prospects before us, it is reasonable to believe that our efforts in behalf of constitutional liberty will ultimately be crowned with success.

Permit me, through you, to tender my thanks to the members of the Convention, for their manifestation of confidence and their consideration of my services in the last campaign.

I am very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
THOMAS S. KENAN.

Messrs. WRIGHT, BRYAN, PERRY, and others committee.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

Commodore M. F. Maury, in the course of his address on the occasion of his recent installation as Professor of Physics in the Virginia Institute, in addressing the young gentlemen of the institute, alluded as follows to the Bible and Science:

Strive in all things and at all times to be rightminded; and as you are conducted along those beautiful walks in the fields of physical research, which modern investigation has made so lovely and instructive, guard against the seductive arguments of those authors who delight to point out what they call contradictions to the Bible.

My dear young friends, always remember the author of that book is nature's God—that the revelations of science and the statements of that Bible are both true, and that truth cannot contradict itself.

Now, when you fancy you discover, as many say they do, descrepancies between science and the Bible, be not fast, as Colenso and others have been, to pronounce the Bible wrong. Keep from presumptuous sins, and believe that the Bible is true—that science is true, and that if there be discrepancies between these two records it is not the fault of either, but of yourself, their interpreter. The records are right, but the interpretation has on many occasions been wrong.

Science is progressive, and for its healthful advancement speculation is often necessary. The boldness of such speculation, uttered in the shape of hypotheses, has sometimes startled the world, and needlessly disturbed the minds of Christian people. Sometimes the reading of the Bible has been wrong, and sometimes of the volume of nature, but in the end the dark sayings of each have been found to throw light upon the other. Gallileo, in advance of his time, maintained that the earth turns on its axis; and "Mother Church" in those days was offended. She pronounced the doctrine a damnable heresy, and required him to renounce it. As he signed the recantation and turned away, he muttered: "Yea, remember, but it turns for all that." So, too, with the Nebulæ hypothesis, about which you are yet to learn, but which some good men have been disposed to regard as a modern heresy, because of its author. Recent discovery and scientific investigation are now presenting it in a new light, without in the least disturbing any religious belief whatever.

First, hypothesis, then theory, then demonstration—these are the steps by which the science of astronomy has reached its present advanced state. At first, the hypothesis was that the earth was the centre of the universe; that it stood still, and that the heavens rolled round it from East to West. But discovery and research soon convinced astronomers that this theory was not consistent with the results of observation. Then, the theory was that the heavens stood still, and that the earth turned around daily on its axis from West to East, and annually, in orbitual revolution, round the sun. Observation and research furnished data by which the truth of this theory, as far as it goes, was demonstrated. Finally, it was discovered that the sun is moving through space with the velocity of cannon balls, carrying in its train the earth and the whole retinue of planets, asteroids and satellites, and so hypothesis was brought to the dignity of a theory, which reconciles all the known facts of the case.

Though we may not claim that the Nebulæ hypothesis has, as yet, attained to the dignity of a theory, nevertheless its plausibility appears to be such as to bring it within the range of probability, and, therefore, it may or may not have truth for its corner-stone.

The Nebulæ hypothesis is the conception of a great French geometer named Laplace. This hypothesis is more profound in its reach than Newton's laws, for the Englishman with his beautiful theory of gravitation only dealt with the heavenly bodies as he found them. The Frenchman, soaring beyond that, attempted to deal with them from "the beginning," to comprehend chaos and to show how, when the earth was without form and void, the various physical processes took place by which the inorganic matter of the universe was condensed into suns, aggregated into planets, thrown off and converted into satellites, sent wheeling on their orbits about the sun, and then turning on their axis. In comparing these two philosophers, I speak of their intellects, not of their characters.

You know all the planets revolve in the same direction, how they go round the sun in a direction opposite to the hands of a watch, and have their orbits nearly in the plane of the sun's equator; that they also rotate on their axes in the same direction, and that with the single exception, perhaps, of the two outside, and most distant planets, all their moons do the same.—They could not move as they do by any chance, for there is no chance in nature, neither in the heavens nor in the earth; moreover, according to the doctrine of chances, the odds are millions and millions to one against such an arrangement as that which we actually behold among the planets as they move in their orbits.

It is assumed, as our point of departure, that this arrangement in the planetary world must be according to design, and in obedience to law. Upon other assumptions equally plausible, its author founded his hypothesis, and then proceeded by analogy and illustration to develop it, and that with a degree of probability, which, if it do not carry conviction to our minds, must at least challenge our respect and admiration. It assumes that "in the beginning" the earth, sun and moon, with all the planets, were in a gaseous state; that when this was the case the planetary spaces were filled with this rare and attenuated matter.

What are the reasons for these assumptions? Chemistry tells us that all the matter of which this earth consists—the rocks, the metals and the mountains—is made from sixty-one or sixty-two simple substances; that the greater part of all the solid matter in the world is gaseous; that one-half of the earth's crust consists of oxygen alone, and that all the water in the sea is composed of but two gases, and nothing else, and that all the other substances known upon the earth may, by heat, be either volatilized or converted into fumes or vapors, as rare, light and attenuated, as the gases themselves. With such materials, which the Frenchman called *nebulous*, he, with his theory, filled the planetary spaces. That this assumption may receive from you its due weight, it is necessary to state that we have recently discovered, and can now prove almost that the nebulæ are of just such materials as that hypothesis calls for.

As this chaotic mass of matter began—so runs the hypothesis—to radiate off its heat, (for the assumption is, and it is supported by many analogies) that the centre of our planet is still in an incandescent state—as, therefore, this chaotic and highly heated mass began to radiate off its heat and to cool, it began to contract, and thus motion was generated from that motion, the hypothesis derives the *primum mobile* or the power which first gave the planets the motion in their orbits.

Such, in brief, are the assumptions of Laplace, and, being granted, the rest is philosophical deduction. Newton's laws took no notice of the great first cause that sent the planets wheeling round the sun in their peculiar orbits, and sent them all revolving and rotating in the same direction on their axes; nor did his laws attempt to account for the satellites and rings which attend some of the planets.

In going beyond gravity and grappling with first causes and *primum mobile*, the Frenchman stalked forth into dark regions and traveled proudly upon grounds which the Englishman, as great and as gigantic as was his intellect, had not ventured to essay. To explain the nebulæ hypotehsis upon the basis of these assumptions, let us avail ourselves of familiar instances for illustration. You have observed, while driving fast along a muddy road, that the carriage wheels threw the mud, not straight off from the carriage to the side of the road, but forward and nearly in the place in which the wheels turn. If you will watch the larger pieces of mud closely you will discover that they have a rotary motion, like the wheel, and in the same direction. Bearing in mind this homely illustration, let us return to the original nebulous mass. It is highly heated and easier of attraction by being globular in form. Consider it to be at rest and the process of cooling to have commenced, and see when it takes place. The cooling is from the outside, the condensing is consequently on the outside—wherefore a movement commences from the circumference towards the centre and because it is from the circumference towards the centre, it is a rotary motion.

It is such a motion as we see in the whirlwind on land and in the whirlpool in the water. This begets a revolving motion either to the right or to the left, and in the nebulæ of the solar system, it was from the right to the left. Thus the nebulous mass was set in motion.

As it continued to cool and contract, the outer particles continued to flow inward, and, as in all revolving bodies, the particles at the circumference travel faster than the particles near the centre—these in-rushing particles carried their momentum from the circumference to the centre, impressed it there, and gradually accelerated the revolving motion to such an extent that the centrifugal force at the circumference became greater than the centripedal, and so a lump or a ring was thrown off, first one and then another; for, as the nebulous mass continued to cool and contract, its velocity of rotation continued to increase, and so, first the matter for Neptune and his satellites; then for Uranus, then for Saturn and his rings, was thrown off all in and near the plane in which the great central mass itself was revolving.

These fragments were not thrown off in the solid state, but as liquid or gaseous matter; for we know that Saturn, Jupiter Mars and the earth are all spheroids, and of such shape as a mass of matter only in the fluid condition revolving about its own axis could assume, and we know that the interior of the earth is still in a fluid state, which is quite consistent with the idea that the whole was once fluid.

Saturn is still in the sky with his rings to attest this mode of sloughing of matter; nor is the sun altogether without them.—These rings—so holds the theory—were afterwards broken up into one or more planets with or without moons—with or without rings; all of which continued to move nearly in the same plane, and to rotate on their axis; they revolve, every one with the exception already mentioned, in the same direction around their primaries.

The stream of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter now stand out under this grand and sublime hypothesis, not as fragments of a broken planet, but as pieces of a severed ring.

November and August meteors constitute a ring. The zodiacal light is also a ring, and some of the most remarkable nebulæ in the sky are rings. Striking analogies are afforded by some of them in favor of Laplace's hypothesis, as the nebulæ in Canes Venatici with its central agglomeration, its rings and planetary nebulous mass in the distance.

Then again, in Leo, Lord Ross' telescope reveals nebulæ that make still more plausible the great Frenchman's hypothesis.

In other parts of the sky, and as if to show that nebulæ do grow into stars and suns, that monster telescope has picked up planetary nebulæ that are apparently stars in the process of formation.

But Saturn presents the most grand and striking example of all, though we find in the heavens nebulæ of more fantastic forms and curious shapes than Saturn with his rings and moons.

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASING.

Enormous Public Expenditures—Radical Tricks Exposed—Old Balances of Appropriations Used—Average Expenditure Yearly Since the War Over $460,000,000—A Deficit of $154,000,000—Frightful Deficiency Bills to Come—$30,000,000 Given to Manufacturers—Agriculturists to Pay it.

The Treasury Department has let it leak out a little in advance of the official statement that there will be "another small increase of the national indebtedness" this month. We use the language of the Washing telegram as to the "small increase;" but the correspondent says "it may possibly reach two million five hundred thousand dollars"—that is, at the rate of thirty millions a year. We should not be surprised, however, if the sum named were to be below the figure when the official statement is published. It is said that this increase is owing principally to the unusual heavy expenditures of the War Department in carrying out the Radical measures of reconstruction. We learn, at the same time, that the receipts from internal revenue are surprisingly small, and that the cash in the Treasury has been pretty well reduced.

This is anything but a flattering prospect of our national finances. * * * How could it be otherwise? The expenditures of the Government continue to be enormous. They are war expenditures in amount, though the country is at peace, and has been for more than three years past. The heaviest is for the War Department in carrying out the reconstruction measures of Congress. It would be better to say, however, that this vast expense has been for keeping the South in a disorganized and disturbed condition, for that is what this so-called reconstruction amounts to. Then the enormous appropriations by Congress for all sorts of schemes, bounties, Freedmen's Bureau, and private enterprises must soon drain the Treasury dry when the income is falling off. The stupendous frauds in the internal revenue, and the demoralization of that department through the dead lock between Commissioner Rollins and Mr. McCulloch and the President, threaten to reduce the income from that source far below the estimates. A hundred millions or taxation were taken off for the benefit of a few New England and other manufacturers, while the expenditures and appropriations remained on the largest scale. We see this extraordinary anomaly in the condition of the country, that while the crops are most abundant and general prosperity prevails, the debt is being increased and the Treasury approaching bankruptcy.—N. Y. *Herald.*

REMARKS.

Mr. McCulloch made a public statement when Congress had under consideration the party electioneering bill of the Jacobins, to take off taxes from manufactures, as follows:

"Should the bill referred to become a law, I think it may be fairly estimated that the total revenues for the next fiscal year will fall from a hundred to a hundred and twenty millions below the estimates made in my last annual report. It is exceedingly desirable that taxes should be reduced, and I should hail with pleasure the proposed reduction if I felt assured that it would be accomplished with a corresponding reduction of expenditures. I am free to say that I am greatly apprehensive that such a reduction of expenditures will not be made, and that the revenues of the country for the next fiscal year, if the bill now before the Senate, or in the hands of your committee, should become a law, will be insufficient to meet the interest on the public debt and the current expense of the Government."

"But this warning," says the report of Mr. Delmar, "was ineffectual. The bill it alluded to was passed on the 31st of March, 1868; and the public service, instead of being cut down, was increased by the creation of new functions and the appointment of new officers. In a word, the amount of service to be performed, whether actual or nominal, is more than it was last year, and it is therefore vain to look for any reduction for the present."

The consequence, as states the same report, "is, if the Treasury endeavors to meet its current expenditures this year (to say nothing of matured claims deferred, or of the Post Office deficiency it will show a deficit of $154,339,202 25 at the end of the year, to be obtained from increased taxes or loans."

Mr. Delmar's report of the financial condition, published yesterday, show the expenditure for the last three years, as follows:

For 1865-6.....$576,477,103 62
For 1866-7..... 392,444,291 34
For 1867-8..... 414,913,604 19

The expenditures for the last fiscal year were not actual war expenditures, but were those made in time of profound peace, and in the third year after the war, and when its great incidental expenses had ceased. This statement also shows that our expenditures are increasing, having been $22,469,612 85 greater during the last fiscal year than the year preceding. The greatest mistake in former unauthorized statements was, in omitting from expenditures authorized the sum of $144,778,472 25, being unexpended balances of former appropriations.

The expenditures specially authorized for the current fiscal year will be $482,059,202 23, thus showing an increase of expenditure in the current fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, the fourth year after the war, of $37,145,598 04, as compared with the year preceding. Here, too, we find balances outstanding of old appropriations, July 1, 1868, $150,417,522 77.

The receipts from all sources are then given, showing "a DEFICIENCY on the 30th June next of $154,000,000," which can only be supplied by new taxes, or another increase of the public debt, to the extent of one hundred and fifty-four million of dollars.

The manner in which actual expenditure have been so much above the purposely limited appropriations of Congress has been, by the use of balances of old appropriations, and by the use of immense sums coming into the Treasury from sales of enormous amounts of material of war. The *modus operandi* is thus explained by the Commissioner of Statistics:

"All that expenditure that occurs after the close of the year goes on the next year's account, so that though, if a series of years be taken together, the back receipts and expenditures are included, yet, if it be desirable to ascertain the total revenue and cost of the government for any single year by itself alone, it cannot be done from these figures alone. For this reason they are not aggregated in the Secretary's report. Recourse must be had to the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures, which also include all receipts from sales of captured and abandoned property, confiscations, prizes, sales of quartermasters' stores, and other property, sales of war vessels, &c., &c., items which do not appear in the Register's accounts as published, and which items during the past three years, with the back receipts and expenditures have averaged nearly fifty million dollars a year."

In respect to the enormous gratuity to manufacturers at the last session, it is only to be said that had not Congress done thus much for them they would have revolted, as they threatened, from the Radical party. True, agriculturalists, mechanics and laborers have to make up the deficit, but they had no pompous agents with well-lined pocket-books to operate upon Congressmen in their behalf. The bill should have been opposed by every means and device known to parliamentary proceedings. It should have never passed into legislative form without full exposure of its enormities. Think of it, men of toil, that a gratuity of $80,000,000 a year was given outright to the manufacturers who, during the war, heaped up their gains to mountain heights, and were thus enabled to purchase government securities at from forty to sixty cents on the dollar, bearing gold interest on the full dollar. If the infamous bill was passed through the menace of the manufacturers of leaving the Radical party, why should not the laborer, mechanic and farmer adopt retaliatory measures? The latter interests, in view of the situation, ought to rebel as one man from the party of the corrupt Congressional rump.

Of course, under the operation of the bill referred to, the revenues for excises diminish and the public debt becomes augmented. The deficiency bill at the next session will be frightful. Meantime all other interests except manufactures must be taxed well on to $100,000,000 a year to make up the gratuity to the former. The outrage was hideous beyond any other thing that our legislation records.

The national debt is now kept down by refusing to do justice to public creditors, thousands upon thousands of whom are now in want because the Government will not pay them their just dues. To keep up the policy of the negro party to enslave the whites of the South, a great deal of really necessary legislation is denied to the people. All this in order that Congress may purchase support for themselves, or the corrupt Radical party, by giving $80,000,000 a year to manufacturers by taking off their taxes. Some day the debt will work up to $4,000,000,000, when the Government shall have done its whole duty in the respects we have referred to. Thaddeus Stevens often set the figures at $5,000,000,000, in which, we take it, he included State, city, county and town war debts. We are not quite sure, however, on this head, as he did not speak of them as required to carry up the debt to $5,000,000,000. But let the toiling masses think of what the Government burden of taxation will be if the Radical policy of paying principal in gold is to be the law to the country. The interest on the last named sum at present average Government rates would be yearly, in gold, $300,000,000.

It is clear, then, as we stated yesterday, that we stand on the brink of a precipice, and at the bottom of the dark abyss will be found, under the Radical policy, financial bankruptcy and national disgrace.—Indeed, nothing can save us from impending ruin but an immediate change of rulers and policy. Elect one more Radical Congress, sustained by a Radical Executive, and national repudiation is inevitable.—The people can change the position by a change of policy, as indicated by the elections this fall. After that it will be too late.—*National Intelligencer.*

STATE NEWS.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock last night the barn of John I. Shaver, Esq., of this city, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had already made such headway that it was impossible to arrest their progress. The whole barn with its contents, including four valuable horses and mules, was entirely consumed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

Forty withdrawals from the Union League, noticed this week!! Bully for Durham!!! Hurrah for Seymour!

Rutherford *Vindicator.*

A Railroad Conference was held in this place on Tuesday, between the officials of the Richmond and Danville and North Carolina Railroads. Presidents Smith and Buford were in town, but we are not advised as to the result of the meeting.

Greensboro' *Patriot and Times.*

SORGHUM.—We are glad to see that a goodly number of our farmers continue to raise cane and to make their own molasses. It is certainly a great advantage to them to do so, and we doubt not they have so found it to be.—Salisbury *Old North State.*

PREMIUM FOR THE FIRST BALE OF COTTON FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.—The first bale of cotton from Franklin county, N. C., was received last week by Messrs. Marks & Littlejohn, grocers and commission merchants, Old street. It was grown by Mr. B. J. King, one of the most experienced, skillful and successful farmers in the county, and who received from Messrs. Marks & Littlejohn the premium of a ton of guano, offered for the first bale from the county.—Petersburg *Index.*

"SPECIMEN BRICKS"—WHAT THEY SAY OF EACH OTHER.—A gentleman, who heard a discussion, a few days since, between "Judge" Tourgee and "Windy Billy" Henderson, the bolting and regular Radical candidates for Congress in the Fifth District, describes it as exceeding, in personal vituperation and billingsgate, anything which he ever heard on the stump before. It may be amusing, if not profitable, to hear what these specimen bricks of carpetbagism and scallawagery, respectively, in North Carolina, have to say to each other.

We learn that Tourgee charged Henderson with having stolen the law books of the late Benj. Kittrell, of Lexington; with having forged a note on the old Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Salem; and, also, with the mule business.

In reply, Billy accused Tourgee of having been *ca saed* by a negro, and ejected from a tenement which he had rented, and for which he had failed to pay, and with disgracing the bench of North Carolina by *partisan exhibitions* and personal depravity!

And of such is Radicalism! There is an old adage that when "rogues fall out, honest men get their dues!"—Ral. *Sentinel.*

A few white men on last Tuesday night tried to instigate the negroes to take down the flag from the stand where the Conservative speakers addressed the assemblage, and to mob P. F. Duffy, Esq. The negroes prepared for the undertaking, and their white allies took an *observation* and concluded their cowardly hides would be safer at home than in a row, and failed to come to time with the negroes, who being left without assistance, concluded to defer the undertaking.—Winston *Sentinel.*

ONE OF VANCE'S BEST.—A few nights since, in Salisbury, when Vance was addressing a large and enthusiastic audience, some scallawag suddenly and malicously turned off the gas. Almost any one but Vance would have been frustrated by the circumstance. But not he. He at once cried out, in the midst of the darkness:—"*Heroes of America! Come to order!*" This created shouts of applause and laughter, in the midst of which a stray dog, astonished at the uproar, set up a howl.—"Turn that scalawag out!" said Vance; and the merriment grew "fast and furious." The lights were soon restored and Vance resumed.

ARRESTED.—Jesse Mitchum and James Arrington, whites, citizens of this county, were arrested last Sunday charged with firing Lanesboro', in this county, on the 9th of August. The evidence was sufficient against them to send them to jail for trial at our next court. Others are charged as participants, who are still at large. The principal witness against them is a negro. Mitchum is supposed to be the ringleader of a gang that has been doing much mischief hereabouts for sometime past, and evidence hereafter may fix many other crimes upon him.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

THE COMET VISIBLE.—Our exchanges tell us that Encke's Comet is now visible through a glass. It is located near the constellations of Germini and Cancer, and can be seen between 3 o'clock and day, light in the morning. If this the case we may soon look for it in the evening, as astronomers have said that in the latter part of September it might be seen with the naked eye from nine in the evening to three in the morning.

Hon. Wm. Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has resigned his commission.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Pennsylvania.

It is impossible to over-estimate with what intense eagerness and anxiety the campaign in this great State and the result which will be declared on the 13th is watched by the people of the whole country everywhere. The Democrats are sanguine of success, and to render it more certain are straining every nerve and energy. The fears of the Radicals are now thoroughly aroused and they are fighting hard. Their bondholders tremble at the great uprising of the people, and have poured out their millions like water. Official influence has not been withheld, and all manner and species of trickery has been resorted to in order that votes may be obtained. Efforts have been and are being made constantly to colonize vagabonds in the State that the great corruption party might reap the benefit of their votes. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Philadelphia is but one large trick for this end. We hear reports of foreigners being constantly robbed of their naturalization papers that they may be deprived of their vote, which almost to a man they intend casting for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Every conceivable means which dishonesty suggests is being tried by the Radicals in their trembling fear to carry the election.

And what are the Democrats doing?—Surely one to look at their operations would think that they are far from idle. The very best men of our party have been pushed forward in the field. Pennsylvania is swarmed with good and prominent Democrats, eminent and distinguished men, from almost every Eastern and Western State. Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Hoffman, of New York, and dozens of others almost equally distinguished, are there, with hundreds of good orators and honest politicians scattered throughout every county in this great State. Gen. Blair carries with him the greatest enthusiasm wherever he goes, and with that indomitable will for which he was ever characterized is resolved to work with might and main—and he is doing it. He recently expressed a determination to work day and night until the close of the campaign, and has made appointments to speak every day until the election, or his lungs fail him. He is doing untold good, and will reap victory at last.

It is openly confessed by the Radicals, notwithstanding their fraud and trickery, that the contest will be close. Never, perhaps, has the Keystone State witnessed a campaign so warm and hotly contested. Political excitement runs high, and is at fever heat. The magnitude of the issues involved on our side constrain us to put our best men forward and work with energy and determination. Fears of loss of power, and the exposure to the gaze of a wronged and outraged people of their full enormity, corruption, prodigality, waste, recklessness and ruin, incites the Radicals with almost the dying energies of despair to attempt to hide the mangled carcass of our country under the gaudy mantle of success, while beneath its folds they may continue their work of ruin and finish what they have begun.

Pennsylvania possesses a strong foreign element which is greatly in our favor.—The middle classes, too, long for the success of that party which so befriended them in the past, and promises to relieve them of the enormous, unjust burden of taxation in the future. The wiles of the bondholder are no longer potent to ensnare them, and they will assert their rights. And what a result it is that they are striving for. A country saved, a corrupt party destroyed; the old ship righted, with a statesman at her helm; one currency for all, and a taxation equal and just; reconstruction upon the basis of fraternal feeling, love and harmony, unbacked by bayonets, hampered by no unconstitutional acts! Let us pray to God that Pennsylvania will cry aloud with her *whole voice* for the accomplishment of these ends. And then—God speed the right—victory for the brave!

Organization.

Do our friends everywhere appreciate the necessity of more thorough and complete organization? The first flush of political excitement has caused the formation of Clubs in every quarter of the State and in almost every precinct of every county. This is well and we have rejoiced at the ardor thus exhibited. But their efforts should by no means rest here; this is but the commencement of the work that awaits them. Let them strive assiduously to perfect these organizations—make them more thorough, complete and effective; let their operations carry with them a weight of power and influence—make them all potent for good and abounding with the discipline of a well-organized army. Each man should constitute himself a committee to secure votes, encourage the timid, strengthen the weak and advance our cause in every conceivable manner, making his Club the central power to which he shall report and upon which he may rely for support and assistance.

And let us so arrange the matter that we may make these organizations as it were perpetual. North Carolina must and will do her part in the coming election, and we are sanguine that her voice will be raised for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. In the event of our success it will be necessary that these organizations should continue to receive the converts who will come with a mighty rush to shelter themselves beneath our standard, and knowing them to assign them to the places they merit. In case of defeat, which is a possibility far removed, it is doubly necessary that they should continue. Then we will need all their strength and influence to preserve and protect our own.

But in the campaign before us work, work awaits us, and it must be work strenuous, untiring, unceasing, organized and united—action telling of a strength of unity and organization which defies defeat and in prospective erects the standard of success upon the height of a people's joy.

CARPET-BAGGER DEFINED.

He has an apathy for all morality; a keen relish for all indecency; dreams destruction of all law and order. He is cruel, tumultuous, loves hatred, and runs at you like a bristled hog. He is abhorred as a pilfering, wakeful midnight foe. He is a subtle dog, and snuffs office and money from afar, from his shanty home in the North. He is the caviler of all decency, the fellest of the fell, a speckled beast, a yelping cur, a catamount in wait for his victim. The meanest of the mean and vilest of the vile. Misery slowly walks behind him, for he steals everything before him. He is contamination, base, and it gives us a fit of nausea to speak of him. He is a trashy, cankered, skulking boor. He will receive his meed in hisses. He is a mongrel by day, by night a screech-owl. He has no shame. He has no hope; no friends but those of Darkness. He stands on the high platform of scorn and contempt. He loves nothing pure or sacred. He is cunning and accurst. He is all-devouring, a leech, a tartar, malignant, as the adder he distils his deadly venom. He belies, is dishonest, a villain shunned, obscure, malicious. He hides his revenge. He takes it with a smile. He gives the *amen* to all truth. Love and charity fly from him. A coward, fame spurns him. Money lends him insolence and puts him in the Senate. He is a cheat, a tittle-tattle fellow. He is a serpent amid flowers. Vicious, false, vain, degrading. His lust for plunder is rabid. He knows no chastity, an outcast of all virtue. He came here to suck the life-blood of the people; to oppress them; to overturn society and plant upon its ruins the Moloch-flag of his party. Memory finds no pleasure that he has not clouded and rendered painful. An upstart in greatness; an imp in vice. Tuned with no conscience; thrilled with no noble impulse; incapable of an honorable deed. Audacious in ignorance, he puts himself up for the first offices of State. An ugly toad that hops out from its dirty haunt to bestrew the public walks of honest men. A drain on the exchequer, for he steals every dollar he lays his hand upon. A direful phantom, for he is ubiquitous. He is desperate, but he stings not. He barks, but he bites not. He hangs his head and looks like a thief,

"Affects the fool, and is what he affects,"

when he passes the decent, honest and refined. Dirty and greasy in shape. An unwieldy foul pollution. A buzzard foul, but no fowl. Churlish puppet; a flambeau among the low; quick to revolution, slow to peace. Desolation watches his beck. Crime awaits his command. Murder sits falcon-like upon his hand. His breath gangrenes the check it touches. The dirt of his shoes is a germ for the direst epidemic. Innocence flies from him. A man shakes at him a clenched hand, scowls upon him, and makes him take another road. He sneaks in at the window to dance with the Ethiop-cook. The rose withers when he is near—virtue pales. Born vulgar, he has come here, assisted by Federal bayonets, to set himself up as our master, to govern peers. He was a copperhead at home, a Democrat, a Republican; here a Radical, a base, debasing carpet-bagger. Rocked in the cradle of filth; schooled in the dogmas of the Enemy; experienced in the bar-room, the brothel, and the gambling den, he comes here to insult the holy innocence of our women, to make gentlemen feel, if he could, the degradation set over them. He challenges the corrupt of earth to beat him in the chase of fleeing Mercy—Mercy saw him—Mercy screamed and fled. He is a physic the wretched feel, and feel when it is too late. Trembling, and in agony, they writhe beneath his weight. The poor man is made poorer; the sick sicker; the lowly lower. On the liberal bounty of charity he pours the oil of vitriol. He is gingerbread to the *wooly* few who peck, eat, and die. He is the counterfeit of humanity, a fraud upon society. He is a fox, and it is hard to find him out. He kept a low gin-shop and stew-house in Ohio—in New Jersey he was a clerk for an embezzling auction-gang—in New Hampshire a traveling mendicant, extortioner and driveller—in Massachusetts an impostor, a mountebank, and a preacher of the iniquity of the Father of Lies—in the West an itinerant peddler of obscene books and papers of the blackest impudicity—in the East a foot-pad—everywhere the scruff and the scab of the lowest of the race of Adam. Nature made one monster, and then broke the mould—that monster is the CARPET-BAGGER.

Grand Mass Meeting in Anson.

The citizens of Anson county will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at Lilesville on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th instant. Preparations have been and are being made for a grand affair, and there is no doubt but that it will be an occasion long to be remembered. A number of speakers are invited. Gov. Vance has promised to be there, and invitations have been extended to Judge Meares, Cols. Cowan, Waddell, Strange and Maj. Engelhard of this city. Some of these gentlemen have already expressed a determination to go.

The Public Debt.

The late disclosures of the debt of the country by Mr. Delmar has created no little flutter amongst the Radicals, and they are squirming to no little extent, throughout the Union, on account of them. We propose to keep our readers posted in these matters, and consequently publish to-day, from the National *Intelligencer*, a startling article on this subject. The TAX-PAYERS, the Toilers, the Laborers, the Hard-Working Man, the millions of CONSUMERS, who PAY the TAXES of the country, should read and ponder well these developments. They are truly astounding.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 5, 1868.

Editors Journal:—A comparison of the present days of Fayetteville with its past of real thrift and solid prosperity, cannot fail to fill with serious and even mournful reflections the mind of him who may ponder upon the history of the good old town, cherishing her with love and affection.—Never, in Yankee parlance, a "go-a-head" place, she was formerly full of comfort and substance, and, like some old brown stone homestead, while surrounded by an air of quiet and tranquility, was strong and sturdy in her foundations, and "of many years of usefulness. Now, while her streets yet resound with noise and din, and her business places are open and astir, I much fear that it is rather the bustle of anxiety and unrest than the impetus given by *money-making* and the advancement of a profitable business. The great inland trade, which, counting its transports by scores and hundreds of canvass-topped wagons, used to wear deep the great high road over Haymount into Fayetteville, from the counties of Moore, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Stokes, Surrey and all the Valley of the Yadkin, which brought to us the great stores of the earth, and carried from our market the commodities of our commerce, which came with the crack of whips and the music of bells, has been drawn from us by the lines of railroad which do so encompass us about. All save one of the factories which did their appointed task day by day, with the hum of looms, the whir of machinery, and the industrious hands of hundreds of operatives, were offending the sight of the invader in his march of ruin and devastation, and buried their life and activity and energy in ashes and crumbling walls.

But while I am not unwilling, as a citizen, to look fairly and squarely at the changed condition of Fayetteville, I by no means desire to dampen hope and cheer for the future. With the settlement of political difficulties we have much that is encouraging to anticipate; with our unsurpassed water power there is no reason why well applied capital may not rebuild upon those charred sites even more useful and extensive factories and foundries; by the untiring and well directed energy of the people, there is no reason why one or two great lines of railroad, through the most fertile and productive portion of the State, with Fayetteville as the depot, may not be planned and rapidly built; and, certainly, with this start, which our natural advantages may well *claim*, this town may aspire to be four times what it ever was. True, alas! very many of our old and venerated citizens, who participated in the bygone palmy days of the place, will not be here to share in the mellow hours of its ripe and peaceful old age. Since the storm of war first came upon us, and the gloom of a people's great calamity shrouded in darkness the light of home happiness on its thresholds, and placed the stamp of ruin on its counting-houses and ware-rooms, many whose names were names of integrity and honor, "Cracked their noble hearts" over this great trouble not less surely than their brave sons who fell under the cannon, and they rest in their tombs even in the reach of those who toll after them, whose voices are not yet hushed. What reck they now of mart, or mammon, or any mortal thing?

Our Superior Court Clerk (not to outrage the very *manes* of the dead by too sudden a transition from the cherished and revered to the villainous and contemptible) remains about where he was when I left him on your hands last week. (Is that a "bull" or not?) Although he has not yet been qualified, he is still unaccountably allowed to fill the office and to receive the moneys appertaining thereto—by what process of legal reasoning on the part of the Judge of this District, I confess I do not know. However, he may well say of the indulgent shaper of his present destinies, "A Daniel come to Judgment," by whose decision I "put money in my purse." O. H. Dockery put his name to Callahan's bond and made affidavit that he was worth so much property. The Board of Commissioners summoned witnesses on this point, and here's the "sum" worked out on either side. Dockery's statement: Plus $10,000. Testimony of Witnesses: Minus $20,000. And there are some gentlemen here, who, if examined, would show the Colonel's insolvency to be still greater, but the Commissioners refuse to issue subpœnas! In dropping this dirty subject, I venture to express the *hope*, but by no means the *belief*, that this Clerk 'elect' (Oh Lord!) will hereafter be grateful for the benevolence and charitable zeal with which certain of our own people have leaped to his aid, and, thrusting him into the coveted office, have closed the door and held him there.

One of the heaviest rains has fallen here since Saturday evening that has been experienced in this section for a long time. I am certain that it has been pretty general, and as it has continued to come down pretty steadily for about thirty-six hours, I am anxious about the fate of your people at the other end of the river. It could not affect the Atlantic ocean much, except to improve the taste of the water, but its sudden onslaught upon a small place like Wilmington might be very destructive. I suppose this freshet will not do much injury to the crops, owing to the lateness of the season, and I think it will preclude the danger of low water in Cape Fear until the Fall rains come on.

I am glad to see that merchants here evidently anticipate considerable Fall trade—in dry goods especially. Large stocks have been brought out, and several of our stores will compare favorably even with those of your showy little city, such as those of the Messrs. Lilly, Kyle and J. A. Pemberton. The last named has fitted up and stocked a handsome staple and fancy dry goods store on Person street, and as he is a skillful and experienced business man, having carried on the same branch of trade for many years here, and is unanimously voted by the ladies to have faultless taste in his selections, and is, moreover, known to be a "clever fellow," full of affability and *bonhommie*, I predict that this establishment will be a popular and flourishing one.

A new banking house has been established here, which will divide the balance of commercial and monetary power with that already successfully in operation, P. A. Wiley & Co., good business men and high-toned gentlemen. The new house bears the name of A. W. Steel (one of our prominent merchants) & Co., and has for its Cashier a man whose name (like that of W.G. Broadfoot, Esq., in Wiley's house), is familiar in the annals of Fayetteville banking—John W. Sandford, Esq. I doubt not that plenty of business will be found for both firms. DELTA.

THE HENDERSON INDEX has commenced its semi-weekly issue. It is a spirited and true paper, and we wish our excellent friend Furman all imaginable success.

"Gov." Holden has notified the Sheriff of this county to cause an election to be held in New Hanover on the 3d of November next, for the purpose of choosing a member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, to fill the place of Joseph C. Abbott, resigned. Mr. Abbott, as is well known, is the carpet-bag Senator from this State in the United States Senate, having been elected to that position by the late "Loil" Legislature.

From the National Intelligencer, 5th inst.

PUBLIC DEBT RAPIDLY INCREASING--IF RADICAL RULE CONTINUES, NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY IS INEVITABLE!

The table which we publish to-day is a transcript from the books of the Treasury. It is authentic and accurate. It contains no conjectures or estimates, but only recorded facts. From this table it appears that the debt on the 31st of August last was greater, by over one hundred and sixty-eight millions,

$168,659,236,

than on the 1st of April, 1865, a few days before the close of the war, the subsequent rate of increase exceeding four millions of dollars a month, or nearly fifty millions of dollars a year. But there are results still more alarming. The debt is greater by over thirty-five millions of dollars than it was on the 1st of May last,

$35,085,486.

On this basis the yearly rate of increase of the debt would be over one hundred and five millions of dollars,

$105,256,458.

If to this annual rate of increase we add interest at the rate of six per cent. a year, compounded annually for twenty years, the debt, instead of being paid, would be more than doubled and would largely exceed five thousand millions of dollars.

Now, let us look at the monthly increase of the debt for the last four months. This increase was at a rate largely exceeding eight millions of dollars a month, ($8,771,371,) but the increase in the month of August last over twelve millions of dollars, ($12,079,832,) being a rate of increase largely exceeding one hundred and forty-four millions a year.

$144,958,984.

It must be remembered, also, that this last increase of debt is during the great quarter when the average rate of revenue from imports exceeds about one-third the rate for the fiscal year. Suppose the debt to increase at the rate of one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, adding to this interest compounded at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the debt would be doubled in about fourteen years, long before which we would have passed into bankruptcy. Indeed, from the intolerable burden of taxation, arising from such an annual increase of the debt, we should reach national bankruptcy in the Congressional elections of 1870. And yet it is the Radical party which accuses its opponents of repudiation, whilst its own course of enormous war expenditures in time of peace makes national bankruptcy inevitable.—Indeed, it is only a vast decrease of taxation and expenditures which can save us from the disaster. But this reduction can never come from the Radical party, which insists on the continuance of a large standing army, to subject the whites of the South, by force, to negro governments and negro supremacy.

We have seen the rapid increase of the public debt, not only since the peace, but within the last four months. But this table exhibits a still more alarming fact. It is, that while the debt bearing interest in currency had decreased on the 31st August last $629,940,728 from the 31st March, 1865 the debt bearing interest in coin had nearly doubled, having increased on the 31st August last nearly one thousand millions of dollars

$996,130,508

since the 31st March, 1865. Thus, on the 30th April, 1865, the annual interest payable in coin was only $63,978,412, whilst on the 31st August last this annual coin interest had reached

$123,573,621,

the increase of annual coin interest being nearly sixty millions of dollars.

$59,595,209;

or, converting this sum into currency of that date,

$87,009,006.

Now, the total annual interest in coin and currency, as shown by the table, was

$102,836,531,

on 31st March, 1865, and $127,948,611 on the 31st of August last, showing an increase in the annual interest, payable in coin and currency, on the 31st of August last, of

$25,112,080.

But this, as shown by the table, is not the only real increase. Thus we have seen that, whilst on the 30th of April, 1865, the annual currency interest was $55,127,936 it had fallen on the 31st of August last to $4,374,990, whilst the annual coin interest had increased nearly sixty millions of dollars.

The account would then stand thus:

On the 30th April, 1865—	
Coin interest converted into currency.	$93,408,481
Currency interest at that date.....	45,127,936
Total annual interest in currency.	$138,736,417
On the 31st August, 1868—	
Coin interest converted into currency.	$180,417,986
Actual currency interest.....	4,374,990
Currency interest 31st August, 1868..	$184,792,976
Currency interest after the close of the war, 30th April, 1865.....	138,736,417
Increased interest, 31st August, 1868.	$46,056,559

Thus we see that since the close of the war 30th April, 1865, the annual interest of the public debt has increased upwards of forty-six millions of dollars. This increased annual interest would represent a principal sum exceeding seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

We repeat, then, it is clear that the Radical policy renders national bankruptcy inevitable. That policy regards the rebellion as unsubdued, the States as conquered provinces, still ready for war, and the whites to be kept in subjection by negro governments, sustained by standing armies costing more every year than that of France or England, and with much heavier taxation. The Democratic party propose a different policy. It regards secession and slavery as forever settled by the war, and by the subsequent action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled. It would repeal the Freedmen's Bureau, disband the standing army, reduce it to a peace establishment, and leave the Southern States to govern themselves in subordination to the Federal Constitution.

It is clear, then, that the expenditures can only be reduced by a change of men and measures, and that change can only come from the overthrow of the Radical party and policy. For three years and a half not a Confederate soldier has been in the field, nor an arm raised against the Federal Government, yet the Radical party during all this period has given us war measures and war expenditures. They have given us standing armies, military governments, and war expenditures; they are rapidly increasing the public debt, and if continued in power must choose between augmented taxation or national bankruptcy. The people may still save the country by a change of rulers and policy, but after the election it will be too late.

☞ ATTENTION is called to an article on this page, from the *National Intelligencer*, relative to the Bankruptcy of the Government, &c., based upon the report of Mr. Delmar, who has lately exposed the operations and financial condition of the Government, or more properly speaking, the rascality of Congress. Mr. D.'s report created no little excitement amongst the Radicals, and a counter statement was endeavored to be procured from the Treasury department, in order to do away with the effect the report of Mr. Delmar had produced, but it will be seen from the following article, which we copy from the *Intelligencer* of the 3rd instant, that Mr. Delmar's statements have been fully sustained. Truly are we plunging deeper and deeper into ruin, day by day. Read and Ponder.

From the National Intelligencer, 3d inst.

$39,500,000—Figures do not Lie—Mr. Delmar Sustained—Expenditure in September, Twenty-eight and a half Millions, Exclusive of Interest on Public Debt.

We are enabled to state, upon reliable official authority, that the expenditures last month were $28,485,000. There was no interest to pay last month on the public debt. Nothing for "Alaska." Army transportation, of course, formed a large part, but it will be much heavier when the winter season sets in.

The average monthly interest upon the national debt is about $11,000,000. Add this to the above sum of current expenditures—$28,500,000—and we have near $40,000,000 as the expenditure that falls upon September. This sum, multiplied by the number of months in the year, gives $480,000,000, about the sum estimated by Mr. Delmar. The average for the last three years has been $460,000,000. And yet Congress denies payment to public creditors, and refuses to make proper appropriations for many of the ordinary objects of legislation. Principal and interest on the public debt are thus forcibly kept below their natural figures.

From the National Intelligencer, 1st inst.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A DEFICIT OF $154,000,000.

PUBLIC CREDITORS NOT PAID.

$8,000,000 Given to Manufacturers.

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASING!

Average Yearly Expenditures $460,000,000.

A man, be he in official position or out of it, must be nearly demented who counts upon such stupidity on the part of the people as that they can be made to believe that the public debt will not necessarily increase when Congress, upon menace of the manufacturers, exempted their products and property—$80,000,000—from the working of the internal tax law.

It is true, Congress, to keep down the public debt, in hope to hide its corrupt atrocities, has denied justice for years to public creditors, and has persistently refused appropriations for necessary public purposes. Yet the debt has steadily increased, and must continue to augment when Congress shall manfully do its whole duty to the country, and when, also, the Treasury Department shall pretermit its policy of withholding every dollar in public or private expenditure that it possibly can.

A Mr. Wells, whose duty is simply to go about the country and observe practically the working of the excise acts, and report to the Secretary of the Treasury what articles may bear greater or less taxation, and at the same time enhance revenue, has adventured into waters beyond his depth, and utterly unknown to him, when treating of the great subject matter of Mr. Delmar's report. This simply because he has neither the ability to treat upon subjects that engaged such master minds as a Hamilton, a Woodbury, a Walker, and a Chase; nor do his duties lie in that direction. He has no authority to examine the records. It is otherwise with Mr. Delmar, who, as the head of the Bureau of Statistics, has full access to the records of all the proper offices of the Treasury, or other departments of the Government. As to his capability for the discharge of the proper duties of his office, we have the fact of his incumbency of the position upon the best possible credentials; and upon the fact of the application to him for the information given in his late report, by men of the highest commercial repute in the great central city of the continent. We have also the fact of his capability in the report itself, which, however it may vary immaterially in form from the manner which other officials may treat the subject, bears that internal evidence as to its verity which the best intelligence on the subject, official or otherwise, must and does recognize.

Moreover, Mr. Delmar has not done all this work with his own hand. Like all other offices in the Government, there is in his bureau a large number of superior clerks, of approximate ability to the Commissioner himself. The report is the work of all these hands. Nor does it lie in the power of Secretary McCulloch himself, nor any other official, to deny the general accuracy of this report, without long and exhausting labor to test its statements. The tedious work for months of a body of superior clerks cannot be upset in a day by the *ipse dixit* of any inflated Spinner, or any other official or officials, whether their duties lie in the same direction of those of Mr. Delmar and his corps of clerks, or not.

Moreover, it is of little use for the Radical demagogues and tricksters to insult the public with the idea that the debt can be long kept down by Congressional or department artifice and wrong, when such a really great mind as that of Thaddeus Stevens has always admitted that it, whether acknowledged or not as yet, is really $5,000,000,000. Especially is it at the extreme of insolence for persons to thrust into the face of the people the idea that the debt does not necessarily increase when the means of the Government are taken away to the tune of $100,000,000, more or less, for the benefit of manufacturers, as estimated by Secretary McCulloch. As well may a robber insist that you have money after he has stealthily purloined your purse.

As to Mr. Wells, whose work on the subject of the finances was largely made up with extracts, without credit, from writings of Hon. Robert J. Walker, he has neither the ability nor means to write with sense on the subject. In the regard of accuracy or ability to treat the subject with intelligence, he is an utter impostor.

It should be remembered, too, that there are capable men connected with journals in the large cities, who give the subject of finances the devoted days of the best portions of their lives. These agree in substance with Mr. Delmar, as follows:

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"It is curious to see the squirming of the partisan papers at the expose made by Mr. Delmar of the condition of the Treasury. The director of this bureau was appointed as an ardent Republican. He has been quoted approvingly by all the party papers as long as his figures met the wishes of the party leaders. But the condition of the Treasury is now uninviting. When Congress, for partisan purposes, took off the tax which had been levied upon certain domestic manufactures, thus reducing the revenue in that item nearly one hundred millions per annum, we showed plainly that this legislation began entirely at the wrong end. To reduce the revenue without cutting down expenses was to render the Treasury bankrupt. Besides, if these many millions could be spared annually, the burden might better have been lifted from other shoulders.

"In spite of our remonstrances, and in face of reason and common sense, the majority persisted and the measure was adopted. We then sought to have a corresponding reduction made in the disbursements; and here, too, we failed. The dominant party were determined to take advantage of the game they were playing. The reduction of taxes would be a popular plea. If they should be elected they would have profitted by the movement, and could again increase the burden. If they should be defeated, they would still profit by it, as they could throw on the new administration the odium of such increase, and thus improve their own chances for a return to power. The Democrats fell into the trap, and made a feeble and irregular opposition to the project.

"It is not Mr. Delmar who now first points out the prospective deficiency resulting from this reckless legislation. We have kept it constantly before our readers. Mr. Delmar is to leave his post in January. Whether he has made his figures, as the party papers assert, in revenge for being legislated out of his office, or because he can now afford to speak the whole truth, we do not undertake to say. But the fact that there is staring us directly in the face a great deficiency in the national revenue, so that no total of estimated receipts can be made sufficient to meet estimated expenses for the current year, is undeniable, and cannot be set aside with a sneer. It may be unpleasant to those in power to hear much about it before election, but if it is the truth why should it be kept back from the people?"

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE ADDRESSES A MONSTER MASS MEETING AT READING.

READING, PENN., October 1.—Probably in no State of the Union are the Republicans so extremely dissatisfied with both the Radical nominations and platform as in the "Old Keystone." In our city we can count converts to Democracy by scores, and at the meeting this evening, Senator Doolittle spoke to an audience, fully one-half of whom were Republicans up to a few months since. The able speaker made an effective address, fully convincing every one present of the extreme danger the Republic is in, and the necessity of Grant's defeat in November.

MAYOR HOFFMAN ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE OF PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, PENN., October, 1.—Mayor Hoffman arrived this morning, and was escorted to the St. Charles Hotel by an enthusiastic crowd. He was called on during the day by prominent men of both parties. He made a speech to-night from the foot of Fifth avenue to an assemblage estimated to number 10,000. He said he once felt doubts of Pennsylvania, but since he crossed the borders of the State he was assured it would go Democratic by an immense majority. He spoke an hour and a half in the rain. He said he had no objection to any rain but Radical reign. He was followed by Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, in an eloquent address of an hour's duration, which was enthusiastically received by the crowd standing in the rain. Great preparations are being made to receive Pendleton. There will be a great convention on Monday next, judging from the demonstrations made this week. The Republican vote in Alleghany county will be wonderfully decreased at the November election.

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.

EASTON, September 30.—Without exception, the largest and most imposing political demonstration that ever was held in Eastern Pennsylvania took place in this town last evening, under the auspices of the Central Democratic Club, and crowds of Democratic people came from all parts of the surrounding country. There were at least ten thousand men on horseback in procession, and five thousand on foot, with a dozen bands and drum corps, hundreds of banners and transparencies, a cannon and a huge bell on a platform, ringing out the death knell of Radicalism. There was also a Freedmen's Bureau erected on wheels, with a dozen lazy negroes lounging around, followed by a delegation of carpet-baggers dressed in true Yankee style. Part of the procession, which was at least two miles in length, consisted of thirty-seven young ladies, each with a flag in her hand. Hon. Montgomery Blair and Gen. W. W. H. Davis addressed at least two thousand people while the procession was moving. The parade did not end until twelve o'clock at night. The meeting had a fine effect, and will show its good results in October and November in the largest Democratic majority this old county has ever given. We shall give three thousand five hundred majority in Northampton—a gain of five hundred on last year. In the adjoining county of Carbon seven hundred Democrats have been naturalized—more than our entire majority last year. The Democrats are satisfied that they will carry the State by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority.

IMMENSE MEETING AT ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

ZANESVILLE, September 28.—The largest hall meeting ever held in this city has just adjourned. The meeting was called by the Democratic Central committee, to be addressed by Gen. Morgan. At an early hour the crowd began to assemble in the hall. By 7 o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing. The meeting was opened by calling Col. William Ball to the chair, after which a capital song was sung by Mr. Streets, a prominent Democrat of this city. The general was then introduced and made a telling and effective speech of over two hours in length. He was frequently interrupted by the wildest enthusiasm during the delivery of his speech.

Hon. Henry Stanbery, who had unexpectedly arrived in the city, entered the hall, when the entire audience arose to their feet, and gave vent to the most unbounded enthusiasm. The cheering continued full ten minutes, every man endeavoring to cheer louder than his neighbor.—After the conclusion of the general's speech, Mr. Stanbery was introduced, and delivered a speech some twenty or thirty minutes in length, during which he was frequently interrupted by tremendous cheering. Put another feather in the Democratic cap for Muskingum, and mark it six hundred majority for Seymour, Blair and General Morgan.

Col. A. A. McKoy.

A subscriber desires to know who Col. A. A. McKoy, the Democratic Congressional nominee in the Second District, is. [It is hardly necessary to inform the readers of the Plaindealer that our correspondent is a "tural" rural individual, for every North Carolinian *out of the woods* has heard of the gallant Colonel.] We will tell him: He is a well-known lawyer of Clinton, Sampson county, who has won as many laurels in the line of his profession as any man of his age in the State. He is thick-set and well put together—about forty years of age, and married; stands 5:9 in his boots, and pulls down 180 pounds avoirdupois. The map of Scotland and Ireland is on his face—a simile designed to show that his physiognomical traits unmistakably stamp him as a Scotch-Irishman—that is to say, about one-half of him is Celt, the balance Covenanter, and the latter half not the least fallen from grace. He is, politically, an uncompromising Democrat of the Jefferson-Jackson-Calhoun school; but being genial and generous to a fault, and, withal, a Good Samaritan, his heart is ever open to the needy and distressed among all parties. Popular feeling always pointing to him as the leader of his party in his county, he has been chosen time and again to represent Sampson in the General Assembly; he was a member of the State Convention of 1865, and will figure conspicuously in the next Congress.—Wilson *Plaindealer*.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Catholic Council of 1869.

The European papers have lately been rife with speculations as to the character and purposes of the General Council of the Catholic Church, to be assembled next year in Rome. From explanations by authority, it would appear that the Council is not convoked for the same purpose as its predecessors, viz: the deciding of dogmas, or condemnation of false doctrines. Its object is, in the first place, to concentrate the immense moral power of the Church in one solemn protest against the unchristian legislation of many governments of the civilized and Christian world.—Even in States that profess to be Catholic, the law not unfrequently overrides and defies, not only the discipline but the doctrine, of the Church. Thus, for example, her teaching as to the holy, indissoluble nature of the marriage tie is ignored or explicitly disavowed in the codes of all Catholic European governments, except in the Papal States. Perhaps all our readers may not be aware that South Carolina, while she was a sovereign Commonwealth, alone amongst her sister States, maintained in her laws, and enforced by pains and penalties, this same principle of the unity and perpetuity of the marriage bond.

It is not unlikely that, in view of the present state of modern society, the expediency of severing all connexion between Church and State will be maturely weighed in the Council. Thinking men begin to say, that the Church seems to lose everything and gain nothing, by her dependence on the State. It pensions her Bishops, but claims the right to appoint them; it defrays the expenses of her solemn pageants, but tramples on her laws and discipline. Any motion to free the Church from State trammels will, doubtless, receive the warmest support from the Bishops of this country, and of Canada, Great Britain and her dependencies.

Another practical question may be raised as to the election, nationality and residence of the Pope in future. As his independence is essential, in order that his laws or decisions may be respected by those who acknowledge his jurisdiction, the best means of securing it will probably come up for discussion. The Pope must be Bishop of Rome; but it is not necessary that he should be an Italian by birth, nor a resident of Italy.

There have been already held eighteen General Councils of the Catholic Church. The first, that of Nice, in the year 325; the 18th at Trent, in 1545. The first eight Councils assembled in Eastern cities; but since then they have been held in the West, mostly in Italy, but some in France and Switzerland, as those of Lyons, Vienne and Constance.

The authority of Councils is not determined by the number of Bishops who may be present.—Sometimes they are few, sometimes many, who take part in the deliberations. The first Council (Nice) had only 318; the second (Constantinople) only 150, and the last of Trent about 220.—Perhaps the most numerously attended Councils were the fourth of Chalcedon, and the fourteenth of Lyons, held in 1274. The Council of 1869 will far outnumber all those which have preceded it. Over a thousand prelates, including Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, from the centres of civilization and from the ends of the earth, will assist at its deliberations. Of these more than one hundred will come from the New World, and fifty-five of that number from the region that lies between Maine and California.

[From the above it will be seen that the Council to be held in Rome, in 1869, will far surpass in grandeur those that have preceded it. The questions that, in all probability, will be agitated will excite the deepest interest in America, as well as Europe, and the grand cavalcade of Cardinals, Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church, will distinguish this, the nineteenth (19) Council, by that profound erudition ever found among her prelates. Every country will be represented, for in every clime the gospel of Christ has been preached, and the American Catholic Church will be ably represented by the learned and Rev. Dr. JAMES A. CORCORAN, who, formerly from Charleston, has been for more than four years pastor of the Catholic Church in Wilmington. The choice made is a proof of the conservative spirit of the American Catholic Church in selecting its theologian from the South, while the immense majority of the Bishops are from the North and West, where abound flourishing congregations and institutions of learning, talented professors and divines, &c. Few other denominations, if any, under such circumstances, would have chosen a Southern man, but the Catholic Church ignores politics and sectional differences, as her whole conduct before, during and after the war, has plainly shown.

In conclusion, we would state that the Rev. Doctor is now on his way to Rome, having sailed from Baltimore on the first instant, on board the steamer Baltimore, for Bremen. His absence will be felt by all his friends North and South, but his late congregation will feel deeply their loss of a kind Pastor and devoted Father, who has identified himself with their existence for more than four years, and to them remains the sorrow of his absence, and his memory will be cherished by them who know so well how to appreciate his worth.]

Cotton Crop of the United States for the Year Ending Sept. 1st, 1868.

The total crop reaches 2,498,895 bales, while exports have been 1,657,015 bales, and the home consumption 885,017 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 38,139 bales. The stock of cotton at the interior towns, Sept. 1st, 1868, not included in the receipts, is 3,887 bales, against 5,703 bales last season.

The total receipts at the Gulf and Atlantic shipping ports this year has been 2,240,282 bales, against 1,965,775 bales last year.

From the details of the production of each State we find that 166,587 bales were made in Virginia this year, against 127,867 bales last year. Exported from Virginia to foreign ports, 8,283 bales; in domestic ports, 158,893 bales. Stock on hand at the end of the year at Petersburg and Norfolk, 1,000 bales. Stock on hand at the beginning of the year, 1,589 bales.

The total amount of cotton manufactured south during the year has been about 60,000 bales.

The highest prices for middling uplands has been as follows: May 1st, in New York 32½c.; in Liverpool 12¾d. Last year in New York the highest price was 42c.; in Liverpool 15½d.

The consumption in the southern States was 84,650 bales, (560 pounds each) in 1860. In the northern States during the same period there were 703,950 bales.

N. Y. *Commercial and Chronicle.*

BISHOP ATKINSON.—It has not been our pleasure to listen to a more able nor a thoroughly practical sermon than was delivered by this venerable divine on last Sabbath.

The text, "Gather up the fragments," so peculiarly applicable to our present condition, was most ably discussed and applied to the temporal as well as the spiritual duty of the church.—Warrenton *Courier*.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal is in session the present week—"Judge" Watts presiding.

Reported Expressly for the Journal.
THE SPEECH OF

DR. J. B. PURCELL,

BEFORE THE

DEMOCRACY OF WILMINGTON,

IN

THALIAN HALL, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am here this evening at the invitation of the Democratic Club of Wilmington. I feel the honor deeply of being here. But when I look around upon the beauty and the brave of this ancient town here assembled, I feel the honor still more, and I can find no words expressive of my thanks. I thank God I stand on this platform—the platform of the Democracy—which embodies the rights, the interests, the intelligence, and the virtue of the whole country. I come before you, not to Butlerize you with the notions of a Jack-Cadeism, or the notions of any infamous ism of any political Dogberry, but in obedience to that sting of conscience which urges every honorable man to come forward in times like these of peril, and distress, and tribulation, when demon discord is loose in the land, to do his duty, his whole duty, to his country, and for his country's good. I come before you, not to set myself up as a "political master," but rather as a Paul of Tarsus *at the feet of Gamaliel*, to be *taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers* of our Constitution. I come before you as a man who, knowing them, dare assert his rights, and who has at heart the perpetuity of civil liberty in this land.

For what am I here? Is it to eulogize that flag? Is it to pester your patience with what you hold dear, and what is dear and cheering to every social circle? Is it to portray some terrible ordeal—the innovations, the corruptions, the inconsistencies, of the fiend of all peace and prosperity? Is it, in a word, to expose the wicked tendencies of that party which knows no honor, knows no honesty, knows no manhood, knows no law?

For what are you here? Did you simply come out to cheer for the banner of our hope and of our principles, the Conservative banner of '68, and then go to your homes, reckless of the vital issue which is to-day rocking, from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies, from the Alleghanies to the sea, from ocean to ocean, the citizens of this vast continent in one grand, terrific sea of billowy commotion? No. No. No. You are present, and I am, fellow-citizens, to sift this matter; to show its importance, to picture its varied forms of monstrosity; to review the detestable, the evil machinations of that party which scruples not to employ every means in its power, right or wrong, honorable or dishonorable, constitutional or unconstitutional, to propagate its illegal, impious, its unjust and impolitic policy. We are present to prosecute the case without fear, without favor; as a man and as a freeman, as men and as freemen, as lovers of liberty, of justice, of honor, and of law. We are present to advocate our party which has inscribed on its banner honor, and honesty, and manhood, patriotism, and the permanent rights of the whole body politic.

I am no politician. I never belonged to any political organization. Was this a struggle for precedence between two rival political parties, I would not be here. I have been led here from motives of honorable, honest, and virtuous patriotism—honor to the fallen brave, honesty to the plighted faith of the nation, virtuous patriotism in preference to the itching palm for gold. It is ever noble to stand up for the weak, the oppressed, the persecuted, and of those robbed of their ancestral freedom. How could one more receive the approving smiles of Heaven than by standing breast to back, shoulder to shoulder, with the heroic sons of that land which now lies crushed and bleeding, and impoverished, and groaning beneath the iron heel of despotism, the degrading, cloven-foot of Radicalism—unconquered still, and unconquerable. Did I act otherwise my hand would be traitor to my heart; my tongue would cleave to my mouth, be false to my conscience. My left hand would be palsied did I use it in deceit, and my right poisoned and burned did I attempt to crack the Radical whip of scorpions. Maryland would crimson at the shame. She is wise enough to understand the rights of others; liberal enough to befriend; impartial enough to judge honorably, and too honest to mix with the pilfering hordes that are now crawling all over like army worms the fair fields of the unfortunate South. To her school am I indebted of whatever political notions I entertain. She is the *fountain and origin* of liberal statesmanship in this crusade. She teaches her citizens to go forth armed with valor and defiance, to hurl contemptuous wrath on those mercenary upstarts, those despotic and dishonest demagogues, who are now lashing the colored men of the South into furious excitement against their own people, against their own interest, and ultimately against their own welfare, and who only use them as pack-animals to ride in on their backs to every office of honor and profit, and notoriety in the land. The States of the South were the first to proclaim universal liberalism, and to introduce the most Democratic forms in the government.

Fellow-citizens, let us explain this by arraigning the New England States with the Southern, or the colonies of the former with those of the latter. It will be distinctly seen that suffrage was always more popular in the Southern than it was in the Northern colonies. Though Democracy was at first resisted, it nevertheless crept onward, slowly but surely and in silence.—It became as a party principle the cradle of our civil and political rights. The penal laws of New England did more to resist the spread of liberal sentiments in religion, in local civil government, and in the free discussion of general politics than did ever any dark gathering of the Inquisition of Spain, of the Whigs of England, of the Republicans of France. They branded the poor Quakers as "an accursed race of heretics," drove them from their happy, humble homes, and often deprived them of liberty and life. When they did not go this far in their zeal of brainless bigotry, they passed a law the most iniquitous that has ever disgraced the page of any history, whether of theology, of philosophy, or of politics. All captains who brought over Quakers were heavily fined and imprisoned. The Quakers were seized, flogged, their books burned, and they were then driven without money and means from the State. Four of these harmless people were paraded as felons, every specious of insult was heaped upon them, and they were finally hanged upon the gibbet. How did the people of the South treat these unfortunate fellow-beings? They received them with the embrace of brotherhood.—The right hand of fellowship, of fraternal charity was stretched out to them, and every fireside was open to cheer them in their unhappiness. But was this all? and was this civil liberty? In their peculiar manner of interpreting the Holy Scriptures, especially portions of Exodus, Leviticus and Deuteronomy, they punished with an ignominious death any minister who honestly differed with them in the tenets of religion, who, when once driven from their soil, never dared again to desecrate it with their presence. To wear long hair was a crime. To use tobacco was a crime. To blaspheme was certain death. To kiss was a crime deserving of a public reprimand. The infamous Nero, who ran stark mad through the streets of Rome, bearing in one hand a sword with which he struck down all opposers, and in the other a flambeau, with which he set fire to the capitol, was never so intolerant as were those monsters of iniquity who endeavored to be considered *par excellence*, the propagators of virtue and religion, and the civil and political polity of all time. The intolerance exercised towards the Quakers was religiously extended to the Anabaptists.

The first rank among those colonies, and in all this demoniacal spirit of sectarianism, was awarded to Massachusetts. Her people deemed liberty no liberty unless it was the liberty of those whom she peculiarly styled the good. With this bold idea she struck down freedom and raised the black flag of proscription. She scoffed at the creed of others. She never felt the smart of repentance. Her chief glory was to tear down a church, to throw coals of fire on the heads of the innocent, to defame the fairest name, to decry and debase the noblest achievement that did not bear her own sectarian stamp. She never blushed at a wrong, or at insulted virtue. When others were in peril she hid her head, and when peace was mantling the horizon to bless and brighten the land, she put it forth and darkened the happy scene. Her narrow soul, so full of the bitterness of fanaticism and falsehood, sees nothing noble, nothing brave, nothing liberal, nothing magnanimous, nothing worthy the esteem of mankind, outside her own corrupted and corrupting circle. She

> "Can pray upon occasion, talk of heaven,
> Turn up *her* goggling eye-balls, rail at vice,
> Dissemble, lie, and preach—"

steal libraries, instruments of music and of surgery, carpets and household furniture, cant ruffian slang, barter goodliness for gain, show the fairest face with the falsest heart, and demurely look while from under her cloak she will draw a knife, and politely cut your throat for ten cents!—Behold the honor, and the honesty, and the policy of Massachusetts. I speak not individually. I speak not collectively.—But I do say that that is the spirit of Puritanism which prevailed in that State, and which endeavors to become prevalent throughout the whole country, and in no section of it so much as in the South. You have only to look around to see the proof of this assertion. From her you can learn the status of all the New England States which are still devoted to their Radical idol.

Having cursed the land and liberty they find in the end a retroaction on themselves. They banish each other. The stronger overcomes the weaker. Free voting is a thing unknown, and taxes are levied on those who are denied every civil right. The people do not rule in the public affairs, but a set of twanging preachers, and horrid screaming women. In these absolute power was vested, and following this were those passions and prejudices characteristic of those two classes. Many knew they had high duties to perform, and neglected them, and, in neglecting them, they neglected their rights. Not capable, therefore, of resisting those preaching men, and strong-minded spinsters, they seek an asyium. Where? In the Southern colonies. They are received with open arms. What is their return? The basest ingratitude. How could they forget to repay kindness with a specie similar to what they were accustomed to get at home? Did they follow a different line of conduct they would fling from them the garb of puritanism. They courted the smiles of Cæsar and then stabbed him. They dipped in the same dish, and then betrayed their Saviour. They fomented rebellion in Maryland. They succeeded for a while, and sent many of the missionaries, and of the faithful servants of Lord Baltimore bound in chains across the ocean. Here was gratitude! Yankee gratitude!

These miscreants were put down. But they arose again, and deprived the old citizens of Maryland of every civil right. Even Cromwell, as bad as he was, disavowed their bloody acts, and reinstated the people and their liberal government. Lo! these people stoop to the law, and beg for that very act of liberty which they had repealed.

Fellow-citizens, it is hardly necessary to refer to these facts of history to show you the parallel between those times and the present. The line is too palpable to be mistaken. But let us continue.

When the aggressive war was waged against Great Britain for a separate nationality no people stepped with prouder, more determined mien to join in the brunt of battle than did the people of the South. None struck a stronger blow than did the sons of North Carolina. None preceded them in the attack, for at Alamance they shed the first blood for liberty. Remember King's Mountain, down whose rugged slopes rolled the blood of your ancestors, and for that very act of liberty for which you contend so nobly, so persistently, and, I hope, victoriously? Remember Cowpens? Will you be recreant to the past? Do you forget the days of yore? Will you neglect your duty now? Is your State pride dead? The war terminated successfully. Peace was proclaimed. Subsequently a Bill of Rights was established. Its fundamental law was this, that every individual, that each society, that each State, in every private and public concern, is the sovereign judge of its own affairs. This was the leveling blow at New England Absolutism. She could no longer raise by the law her paltry hand and command the individual to crop his hair, to keep his kisses at home on Sunday, to chew no more tobacco, to flog people into a stiff and informal worship, to burn old women as witches, and to hang up tom-cat for catching a rat on the Lord's day. All this tomfoolery was done away with. This bill of rights has been ever admitted as the supreme law of the land. It has always been the bright beacon on every hilltop to which our people have turned with as much devotion as did the fire-worshipers of the East turn to the rising Sun. Radicalism is destroying, it has already destroyed, this bill of rights, for it cares no more for the common weal than it does for common decency. The framers of that instrument understood their duty. It embodies, as I have before said of our platform, the rights, the interest, the intelligence and the virtue of the whole country. It was the triumph of philosophy, of humanity, and of reason. It reflected the bright image of peace. Its symetry was faultless. Its motto was: Down with the monstrous race that opposes; wrench the tyrant's claims; war to the knife to the *leviathans of villainy;* guard me, you patriots, and hurl from a Tarpeian rock the demagogue, or demagogues, who would erase one word from my scroll. Has the moment for that arrived? We are in its eve. Be calm, be patient. In principle, be virtuous and firm. In our relations, be charitable. In our enterprises, be prudent, be farseeing, be determined. If we be beaten, let none of us yield—be so dastard as to fall without a brave, a long and a manly struggle. But we will not fall.—There is no such word as fail. Our civil and political freedom will rise again, and as beautiful as the avenging slave. She will be, perhaps, kept down for a while, but the form that has so long borne the throttling grasp of despotism, and that has been seared with the flame of revolution, will not be slow in dealing out impartial retributive justice. She must rise; she will rise; she will be the Goddess of our liberty. The terror, the tyranny, the trouble, the discord, the exactions, that are now scattered as seeds of poison throughout our hitherto glorious country; land of palm, and milk, and honey, cannot stand forever. The dark cloud of radicalism will pass away and leave behind it peace and sunshine.—Until this is done, neither social security nor progress need be expected. That chieftain whose name stands the highest, holiest, mightiest, brightest, on the page of American history, and which lies deep down in the hearts of his countrymen; which is fondly lisped by every American child, and is cherished and revered by every lover of liberty in whatsoever country he may live, and under whatsoever clime, has prophetically written of those evils which are now in our midst. In speaking of the men who had Radical notions in those days, and in connection with the Declarations of Rights enjoined by the Constitution, he says: "They serve to organize faction, to give it (the Constitution), an artificial and extraordinary force to put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a party." Further on he commands, "that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts."—Again: "It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, *to confine themselves within their respective* CONSTITUTIONAL SPHERES; *avoiding in the exercise of the powers of all the departments in one, and thus create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.*" No language is so explicit. None easier understood. The boy of ten will read it, and see its astounding truthfulness, and he will cry aloud with the Father of his country: "Guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism." Has not that partisan body, styling itself the Congress of the United States, used an *extraordinary force* in putting in place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a party? To me nothing is so self-evident. Why should we not as a people, with all the energy and talent that God has given us resist this *spirit of innovation?* What faction, what party has ever before attempted the *exercise of the powers of all the Departments in one?* And what is the result? Precisely what Washington predicted—a real despotism. A despotism beyond all bounds of endurance and moderation. A tyranny that travels, and swears, and foams, and blights, and kills as it travels. A tyranny that invades all rights, private and public. Down with the tyrants.

> "They have gone beyond
> Even their exorbitance of power; and when
> This happens in the most contemn'd and abject
> States, stung humanity will rise to check it."

Well may we say, indeed, as did the unfortunate Pompey on taking the sad farewell of his devoted Cornelia, "He who trusts his freedom to a tyrant, from that moment becomes a slave." I say, he who trusts his freedom to the Radical party, from that moment becomes a slave. The Radicals have not only ignored the constitutional right of the Executive, but they have paralyzed the power of the Judiciary. That high tribunal to which we have all looked with pride has been rendered nugatory by the men whose lawless will has overridden the people's.—It can render no decision on the Constitution, and show what is constitutional or unconstitutional, when that delectable Congressional body sees it will conflict with their ideas of usurpation. Its supreme authority is void. This great barrier against the tricks and tyranny of politicians, as well as the Constitution, that palladium of our liberty, has been completely set aside by this Radical Congress. They gradually fell into this traitorous display of party spleen. Bad men always seek exciting times to fix themselves in power, and to fix upon the people the most odious measures. During the bloody scenes of conflict their pretext was, a necessity of war. Since the close of that fratricidal epoch their plea is "to punish the rebels." Gentlemen, let us glance briefly at these two points.

I regard the Radicals in no other light than that in which Lamartine did the Socialists and Communists of the French revolution of '48. The fire-brand party which tried to overturn the infant republic was nothing less than "the government of clubs proscribing the government of the nation." The proscriptive measures of the Radicals are nothing less than those of midnight leagues, bad men banded together, proscribing the government of this nation and setting up the will of a party. When the flame of war was fanned into a fearful blaze in the eventful year of '61, from the throats of millions of men sprang forth the simultaneous cry that this Union must and shall be preserved, one, indissoluble and indivisible, forever. There was no Free-soiler, no Abolitionists, no Republicans, no Democrats. All were for the Union. None flew to arms more promptly, or with more determination than the Democrats of the North. In the North were hardly to be found forty thousand in favor of meddling with slavery in whatever State it was then in existence. The war began. Defeat came. Victory came. With both came the direst hatred. Grant said he was for the Union and nothing less than the Union, but that if there was a single man in his command who desired the liberation of the slaves he would dismiss him on the spot. After the fall of Fort Donaldson, in the Spring of '62, he used similar language. Congress was clamoring for peace, but it did everything it could do to prevent it. More hard knocks. More defeats. More hatred. Democratic Generals, leading Democratic armies, charge the front and meet foemen worthy of their steel. They are sick of war, and tacitly consent to the proclamation of '63. The war continues, and bloodier than before. The cry of Congress was still, we want peace on the basis of a restored Union. The sanguinary days of Grant's campaign came, in which no soldier showed more heroism, or was more admired for rare courage by the warriors of the South, than that peer of soldiers, Hancock. The struggle at last was ended. The soldiers of the South had fought as men had never fought before in the annals of any country or of any age. They returned in sadness to their homes. They expected to be treated like what they were, brave and honorable men. They had received the plighted troth of the United States that they had never been out of the Union, and that by no manner of means could they sever that bond, and that they would, therefore, be received in the Congress of the nation as erring brothers returning to their home. They felt that the men who had fought them on every field, from the red-crowned heights of Antietam to the bloodier ditches of Petersburg would treat them with magnanimity, as did Alexander the royal captive. "How would you have me treat you?" said the Macedonian conqueror. "Like a King!" The men of the North were willing to treat you as brothers, and were only opposed by those men who, while they were fighting the battles of their country, seized upon every office of power in the nation. These were assisted by that army of vampires: 1st. That class which, as a general thing, as quartermasters robbed the government. 2d. That class which first hawked a basket, then stood behind a cart, and then a suttler's wagon, selling musty pies, and dirtier whiskey, and robbed the soldiers. 3d. That class which followed in the wake of the army and plundered, and insulted the wives and children, and aged parents of those whom they were afraid to meet in honorable contest. 4th. That class, the last and most ignoble, the Bureau. This ugly combination, this bad breed, snap like dogs, and like cowards cried the rebels must be punished. Instead of annealing the broken Union, instead of acting the good Samaritan, by pouring balm into the bleeding wounds, they pour gall and wormwood. Insult and ignominy must be heaped on the fallen. Things must be offered to them most foreign to their feelings, which, had they been offered to them, they would be too cowardly to reject them, but offered to gentlemen, they were too honorable to accept.

Those creatures have the audacity to tell the colored men that it was by them, and them only, that they were at all liberated and made citizens. Let the men of color understand this, and understand it distinctly, that no Federal power ever liberated, or made them citizens. God has been with them. God is with them, and God will be with them. God has done all for them. God, and only God, need they thank and glorify. Let them be true to themselves, and if they be true to themselves they will adhere to their own people with whom they have lived, they do live and they will have to live among forever. The people of the South have claimed the Constitutional privilege of fixing suffrage as the States may think fit. The Radical Congress has, for party purposes, denied them that right.—The States of the North have proclaimed that the colored men there will never get the privilege of voting. This is compatible with Northern love for the colored man. I have seen more of that race knocked about and persecuted in the North than I have ever yet in the South. There is less friendship for him. Nor is there a disposition to do him an office unless he can be employed as a tool. New England loves him. Why? Money!—Money! Money! That is her cry. She showed little love for him when by history we can show that a citizen of Boston was the first American to traffic in "human flesh," and that that citizen was no other than a Yankee preacher, or a member of a Boston church. Those very men that now use the colored men to ride into office and notoriety, were they back in their own States, I have no reason to doubt it, would be their most violent opposers. *There*, money was to be made by *opposing* them. *Here*, ten times better, not money, but money and distinction can be gained by *using* them. A little more, fellow-citizens, and I'll have done.

Our party ideas are pure, our sentiments are as holy, and our virtue such that no saint can object. These traits characterize our people. Let us be strong in these. Let us hope. To be hopeful, we must not be despondent; to be prophetic, we must not be superstitious; to be devout, we must not be bigots; to kneel at the shrine of departed liberty is not the part of senseless enthusiasts; to fly the contact of the enemies of our land, of the stultifiers of our manhood, of the blighting blast of our hopes, is not to be deemed an act of cowardice. From all these crimes and crying wrongs the good men fled, yes—

> "Far he fled—indignant fled,
> The pageant of his country's shame;
> While every tear her children shed
> Fell on his soul like drops of flame;
> And as a lover hails the dawn
> Of a first smile, so welcom'd he
> The sparkle of the first sword drawn
> For vengeance and for liberty!"

O, say not our hopes are dead. Say not our strength is gone. Say not our resistance is made tame. Rather arouse ourselves a hundred fold, grapple the issue, show that as freemen, as brave men, and as men of brains, we are bound to go forward with stouter hearts than ever to win the glorious prize. That is the spirit which should guide us in this political crusade. That is the feeling which should course our veins. If we then fall, we will fall as heroes, and not as slaves. I tell you, sirs, and you know it, that the struggle for victory this November will be more obstinate than any that has ever been recorded in the political history of this country. Its reverberations will surpass the cannons of Fredericksburg and Fisher.—Like brave mariners dare this boisterous sea of politics. Sail our old ship of State amid all the adverse elements of Radical rage in grandeur, and in greatness, and in triumph, to the haven of constitutional safety. Fling overboard the offal of Radicalism, which is now rendering her deck, her cabin, and her state-rooms filthy and sickly. Let us use every faculty that God has given us to prosecute this noble work. Let us adopt the motto of South Carolina, "*Dum spiro spero,*" while there is life there is hope. If one must fall to the earth, how superior it is to fall with Truth, and Honor, and Justice, than to live on in pomp, and in luxury, the index of scorn of these three cardinal words pointed at you unto all time. We may have to yield.—But as sure as

> "Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,"

as sure as Honor will rest again on a firm basis, as sure as Justice will assume the scales again, so sure will we rise mightier than ever, more terrible than ever, to hurl to their dens, and to their kennels, and to wallow in their native mire, those treacherous, those traitorous, those notoriously false men, who are destroying the last vestige of constitutional liberty. Think not of defeat. Bestir you from such a thought. Cast forever from you a gloom so cheerless. Be hopeful. Be vigilant. Be proud of your manhood, proud of your home, and your Southland, proud of your glory gone, but prouder still of the crowning glory which is sure to come. Money, cries the Radical, is everything. Honor, and honesty, and all of those noble passions that God has implanted in the human soul are as nought! O, such debased and debasing philosophy. O, such versatility of wickedness. O, such absolute knavery. Infamous system, you cannot stand. You must fall. You must be buried in the slough of your own putrefaction. Wether it be this year or next, or the year after, or in four years, God cannot curse the earth very long with your leprous presence. O men of the South, all who love her, I appeal to you to stir yourselves. Do not, like another Brutus, snatch the dagger, strike it deeply into the vitals of your bleeding country, and then, when it will be too late, in the bitterness of your soul exclaim:

> "Liberty,
> I worshiped thee, and find thee but a shade."

Be not led away from your sacred duty in this, your country's hour of trial. Heed not those men who have not the semblance of virtuous liberty in their hearts.—*Their* honor is deceit. *Their* patrioism is gold. Let your honor be bright, and your patriotism such as characterized that of your revolutionary sires.—Be of the Romans the noblest. Be of your freedom the most jealous. Be all to win this victory over opprssive tyranny and usurped power. Be undaunted, unseduced, unconquered, unterrified. Gain the contest, and then the rose-bud of peace will bloom into the flower of prosperity, and happiness will again sparkle in our land, and make it once more a Republic of equals, bound in a common destiny together, by the ligaments of social order and security and fraternity. This can be alone accomplished by the election of that refined gentleman, that accomplished statesman, the standard-bearer of our party—HORATIO SEYMOUR.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We are gratified to learn that the prospects for Davidson College are more cheering than at any former period for a number of years past. There are ninety students now in attendance with daily accessions. The President and Faculty of the College are deservedly popular, and devoted to their work.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

A Democratic Soldiers' Club, composed of ex-Confederate and ex-Federal soldiers, has been formed in Newbern. A committee on Organization has been appointed, consisting of Major John Hughes, Colonel J. V. Jordan and Mr. J. E. Nash, late of the C. S. Army, and Brevet Brig. Gen. J. E. Fleming and Colonel Smith, U. S. A.

Dr. Purcell's Speech.

We publish to day the masterly address delivered at Thalian Hall, the 25th of September last, at the request of the Democratic Club of Wilmington. The speech will no doubt be read with interest by all. It is replete with sound argument—common sense talk—and therefore we make no apology to our readers for the space it occupies in our columns.

The Nebraska Election.

Many of the papers throughout the country (ours among the number) have been led into error, through statements from what were deemed reliable sources, regarding the time of holding the election in Nebraska. By this means we were led to believe that this State voted on the 6th, but the election will not be held there until the 13th, the same day on which Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana hold their elections for State officers. That will be an exciting day for this country.

Wishes to Clear Himself.

We have received a statement from Mr. Zachary F. Long, of Richmond county, regarding an article which we published some time since relative to a shooting affray that occurred at the mass meeting in Rockingham about that time, and in which it was stated, "Alexander Morrison, a white Democrat, was shot by one Zack Long, a white Radical," and that the latter ran like a dog. Presuming that he is the white Radical referred to, Mr. Long desires to state, for what he is pleased to term our "better information," that he did not shoot Morrison or any one else on that occasion, nor did he run like a dog. He was present when the shooting was done, but took no part in it and is unable to say who shot Morrison, but it is his belief, and that of his friends, that a negro did it. He further adds that he can clear himself of the charge.

We publish this statement in justice to this person, but would further state that our information was derived from good authority, a person, unlike in the case of Mr. Long, whom we know and can credit. It is but natural that Long should wish to clear himself of this matter, and we have concluded to publish his statement and let it be taken for what it is worth.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—The Connnecticut Municpal Elections, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7—Noon.

The Republicans claim eighty-three towns, the Democrats fifty-nine. Divided six, unheard from thirteen. The vote is small. Both parties claim gains on the aggregate vote.

Forty-two Bishops and one hundred and fifty lay delegates are in attendance at the Protestant Episcopal Trienneal Convention at New York today.

General McClellan has a grand reception in Philadelphia to-morrow. No political emblems will be allowed in the procession. Eighteen Generals are among the managers.

The steam propeller Perseverance, was burned fifteen miles from Putneyville. Fourteen, including the Captain, out of nineteen on board perished.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7—P. M.

William F. Ritchie, formerly editor of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer and husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, is not dead.

Cuban affairs have not been discussed in the Cabinet, nor has Secretary Seward expressed any views regarding Cuba since the inauguration of the Spanish troubles.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $233,000.

Governor English, of Connecticut, had a long interview with the President to-day.

General Hancock telegraphs hopefully of reaching here on Monday next.

The Supreme Council of the "Brotherhood of the Union" visited the President to-day. The President referred to his having been a member of the order. None knew better than himself the good the order had effected throughout the country, or more delighted with the wide spreading influence and growing strength of the order.

Receipts of Customs from the 21st to the 20th, inclusive, is six million dollars.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct, 7—P. M.

Gutman has been discharged; Rollins, Harlan and others are implicated, declaring there was nothing in evidence to justify his holding them.

A man by the name of Hancock challenged T. C. Hearn, of Florida, to fight a duel, and the meeting was arranged for to-day when Hearn, seconds, surgeons, and all but Hancock, who fled to Philadelphia, were arrested.

Additional particulars of the naval engagement in the Haytien waters state that the batteries at Pehib Goave were silenced by the Galatea, since named the Alexandre. Petion and his troops then went on shore, stormed and took the place.

Madrid advices state that the Provisional Junta will free the children of the blacks in anticipation of the abolition of slavery by Cortes.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Noon.

Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 108¾. Gold 139¼. Five-twenties of '62 11¾. North Carolina Sixes 66¼; new 66. Virginia Sixes—ex-coupons, 53½; new 54. Tennesse Sixes—ex-coupons, 66½; new 66 asked.

Flour—Prices unchanged. Wheat—market dull and less firm. Corn is a shade better. Mess Pork firmer at $28 90. Lard quiet. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 42½@43 cents ₱ gallon. Rosin quiet—strained common $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl. Cotton—prices are a shade lower—middling 25½@25 cents.

The Brilliant Reports.

Democratic Mass Meetings at the West are no longer counted; *they are measured by the acre.* At Sullivan, Ind., October 1st, there was a mass meeting that covered fifteen square acres, and the enthusiasm manifested for the State and national tickets exceeded anything ever seen before. At Canton, Ohio, October 2d, the Democratic procession was eight miles long. It displayed over one hundred national banners and had eleven bands of music in attendance.

At Belfontaine, Ohio, October 1st, ten thousand true and trusty Democrats assembled, and on the speakers' stand were very many who heretofore have been in the Radical ranks, but who are now disposed to try what virtue there may be in Democracy.

At Wapakoneta, Ohio, October 2d, there was a similar meeting, and which was addressed principally by new and prominent converts from Radicalism. And so it is everywhere. We have got the start. We are ahead in the race. We are sure to win. Bingham and Schenck are already defeated.

In New York and Pennsylvania the skies are just as bright. The city of Philadelphia is save for five thousand Democratic majority. One week from to-morrow we will announce glorious victories.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	38 @	40	
BEEF CATTLE,			
₱ 100 lbs.	8 00 @	10 00	
BRICKS,			
₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand.	2 30 @	2 75	
New.	3 00 @	3 50	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine.	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	21 @	24	
St. Domingo.	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22 @	23½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	24	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @	26	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel.	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	13 @	18	
YARN, ₱ 5 lb	00 00 @	2 00	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe,	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	10 50 @	16 00	
Superfine.	8 50 @	9 00	
Fine	7 00 @	8 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	12 00 @	12 50	
Superfine.	11 00 @	12 00	
GLUE, ₱ lb.	20 @	24	
GUNNY BAGS.	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton.	90 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 28 @	1 35	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow.	0 00@	1 40	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	2 75	
Carolina,	11@	12	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½@	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 35	
Northern	75 @	80	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton.	140 00@	145 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,	1 75 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 50	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds.	45 @	47½	
do bbls.	50 @	52½	
Sugar house.	0 @	37½	
do bbls.	00 @	40	
Syrup, bbls.	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 0 @	2 60	
Yellow dip.	0 00 @	2 60	
Hard	0 00 @	1 50	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	1 40	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 80	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 00	
do No. 2	1 75 @	2 00	
do No. 3.	0 00 @	1 70	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	38½@	39	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery.	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	42 @	48	
PEA NUTS,	2 75 @	3 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 80 @	1 00	
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 75 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	22 @	24	
Middlings	20 @	21	
Shoulders	15½@	16	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	21	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	50 @	40	
Cheese	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	31 50 @	32 00	
Thin "	29 00 @	30 00	
Prime,	28 00 @	29 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush.	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	1 90 @	2 00	
from store.	2 20 @	2 25	
American	1 70 @	1 90	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	13½@	14	
Porto Rico.	14½@	15	
C	15½@	16	
B	00 @	16½	
A	00 @	17	
Crushed	00 @	17½	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	11	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family,	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½@	10	
Pale	7½@	8	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 00	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping.	12 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prme	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair.	8 00 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	6 50 @	7 00	
TALLOW, ₱ lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 8, 1868.

TURPENTINE—Has been in moderate request throughout the week just ended, and the price has ruled without change. The quantity brought to market for some weeks past has been exceedingly light, and inadequate to meet the wants of distillers. The receipts for the week closed today have been confined to small lots, footing up only 336 bbls., all of which changed hands at $2 60 for soft, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled quiet but steady. There was a decline in price on Monday of one cent, but it has since been partially recovered, and the market closes with 38½ cents offered and factors holding at 39 cents.—The receipts for the past week have been meagre, and there is very little stock remaining in first hands, which is generally held above the views of buyers. The sales are only bbls., as follows:

Friday	65 casks at	39	cents ₱ gallon.
Saturday	116 " "	39	" " "
Monday	277 " "	38	" " "
Tuesday	134 " "	38½	" " "
Do	29 " "	38

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in an elaborate review of the election prospects in Ohio, claims fifteen Congressional Districts for the Democracy, concedes three to the Republicans and thinks one doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

Magistrates of Duplin County.

A friend has forwarded us the following list of Holden's Justices for Duplin, which we publish for the information of our readers in that county :

Wm. E. Hill, H. H. Foster, E. J. Faison, Jos. S. Curren, Kiney Jones, Holowell Sikes, T. K. Murphy, W. D. Pearsall, Owen W. Rouse, Robert Carroll, Micheal Savage, James C. Rodgers, Chas. W. Savage, Samuel Highsmith (colored).

Appointments for Robeson.

The Democratic and Conservative Electors for the county of Robeson will address the citizens of the county at the following times and places. All parties are respectfully invited to attend :

Howellsville, Monday,	Oct. 12th.
St. Paul's, Tuesday,	" 13th.
Lumber Bridge, Wednesday,	" 14th.
Antioch, Thursday,	" 15th.
Red Springs, Friday,	" 16th.
Burnt Swamp, Saturday,	" 17th.
Alfordsville, Monday,	" 19th.
Thompson's, Tuesday,	" 20th.
White House, Wednesday,	" 21st.
Sterling's, Thursday,	" 22nd.
Hog Swamp Church, Friday,	" 23rd.
Black Swamp, Saturday,	" 24th.

Why Still Cry ye Peace, when ye have Declared for War!

The fiendish purposes of the Radical leaders and the miserable tools which they hold in obeisance, in connection with the true men of the South—the upholders and supporters of the Constitution—towards subverting them to such a rule as ne'er despot thought of or tyrant dreampt, must be held in detestation and horror by all true-minded men everywhere who will behold and reason upon their course. We know that the manifest tendency of this destructive monster, Radicalism, is to the entire subversion of the Constitution, the complete overthrow of free government, and in the end a military despotism following close upon the heels of anarchy.—These are the general and ultimate results if its terrible course is not checked and the people do not raise aloud their voice and declare, through that moral force which the ballot gives them, that checked it must and shall be. And towards the accomplishment of these ends and the subjugation of our people to a state worse than death itself, they are using all their efforts to provoke strife and bloodshed. While raising that cry, which originated with an imbecile, and is being re-echoed with the madness of despair from their press and at their meetings throughout our broad land —"Let us have peace"—they are openly and secretly, above board and at their secluded conclaves, declaring for war and urging the mad, ignorant masses at the South to a course of open insurrection and violence—virtually and in fact assuring them that the whites have no rights they are bound to respect.

Take this State alone. How is it with us here? For months past their delectable organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, has abounded with infamous, infidel and incendiary appeals to the negroes to rob, outrage and assassinate the white people, plunder them of their property, and leave but a blackened mass to mark the spot where once their dwellings reared their heads in peaceful repose. Almost nightly from the stump do their speakers, both white and colored, while beginning with the imbecile cry of "peace," urge upon them by all the prejudices of their excitable natures to turn against the whites. Their phrases are sometimes skillfully framed, but beneath them and in their insinuations creep the very devil and his malicious hosts. Let them deny intentions as they may, the effect is the same. But is there any excuse, can any be formed for the purport of such advice as the *Standard* gives in the following extract :

"Something must be done. The law of self-preservation must necessarily be obeyed. Something must be done at all hazards; but the more quietly and peaceably it can be done, so much the better. The question then is, can there be any remedy under the forms of law? We think so, unquestionably. Of course it is not to be supposed that men and women and children will starve to death, while corn is still standing in the fields and while hogs and cattle are not kept under lock and key! But these are matters of minor importance and are to be expected, however much the necessity may be deplored. What we mean is this, that there is one efficient remedy for this wholesale crusade of oppression carried on against the colored race to starve him into voting against his choice. The remedy is this :

"Whenever the Republicans have control of a county, let a meeting of the Commissioners be called at once. Let them make out a list of all the colored stone-masons, brick-layers, plasterers, painters and carpenters. Then let them select a site of sufficient dimensions for a village of from five to fifteen hundred colored paupers as the case may be. The work itself will give employment to a considerable number of persons and some time will be required to complete it. Then let the county paupers be moved in and be provided with houses and food at the expense of those who have made them paupers. Let the tax be so laid as to affect only the large land holder. Not one in twenty owns any land at all, and the large land holders are much rarer.—This tax will fall lightly upon the great mass of the people, while the oppressive land holder will be compelled to throw his broad acres upon the market to raise money to pay the taxes. And in addition to this, let the Legislature deprive these exacting tyrants of the benefits of the stay law and compel them to pay their debts. Pass their lands under the Sheriff's hammer and give the poor a chance to buy land."

Here is a programme to rob us of our property under the semblance of law—such law as is devised by tyrants and executed by hirelings and tools. Truly it is thus they would restore peace. Countenance and weight is given to the above teachings by an address issued by the Radical members of the Legislature, principally to the negroes, which we have previously published and the following extract from which we desire our people to again read :

"Did it never occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services, kindness and protection—did it never occur to you that these same people, who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it never occur to you that if you kill their children with hunger, they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you that if you, good people, maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter?"

Can they deny that the negro is plainly given to understand here that he ought to outrage our people—that it is his right, his duty to himself and children, if we exercise a power for our own protection clearly ours? The desired effect is to provoke our white people to violence and stir up a war —no matter how many whites and negroes, too, are sacrificed so that party ends shall triumph.

But our people have forborne—they did forbear. They have awaited calmly, determined that open violence should at first be leveled at them. And finding that this was the case, and in the knowledge that these efforts were vain—that ours was the *Peace* party, and our people peaceful and law-abiding—a last resort was attempted. And what was the nature of that resort? Truly one that would shake humanity to its very depths; call forth the indignation of the most fallen and arouse within our hearts a virtuous desire to visit upon the head of the offender the punishment his infamy merited. Yes, it was that diabolical, obscene, vile, infamous, corrupt assault of the *Standard* upon the fair fame and priceless virtue of our Southern women. Oh! ye men of North Carolina, to the control of what demons have ye been submitted, that even the honor of your mothers, sisters, wives and daughters is not secure from the petty rage of the vile defamers?—Again read the extract and swear by this very outraged virtue that North Carolina shall be freed from the polluting tread of such scoundrels and incendiaries:

"But wherever else you work, don't forget to work among the women. The Confederacy wouldn't have lasted a year if it hadn't been for them. One good rebel woman is worth a dozen rebel men. Go after the women then. They will make their husbands and their lovers shout for Grant and Colfax until they are hoarse, if you will manage to replace some of the diamond rings and laces Frank Blair stole from them when he was here. And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then, *when their husbands are not around, and give them a good——! They all like it*, and the Yankeer you are the better it takes. Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scalawags and carpet-baggers! don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State, to look after the women. You are all good looking, and they know it, but with native modesty, like sweet New England girls, they like to be approached first. Don't be afraid of their eyes—they glare like young leopards by day light, *but under the moon no blue death-stricken fawn's is half so tender or half so deep.* Don't read Judge Pearson's letter to them, but give them Byron and Shelly in volumes, *and you will have them in your arms*, if not in your party, in less than a week."

Oh! the effect of this thing was well calculated. They did not expect or intend that it should be borne. Prayers to their protecting fiend descended that its deliberate purpose should be accomplished—their foul lips cannot utter the name of God except in blasphemy. As base and outrageous as we esteem the individual, we hold the *Radical party* of North Carolina responsible for this assault and its publication.

And yet these men would restore our State—restore peace and prosperity. But no, they mean war, or else why these unprovoked and cowardly attacks; why their incendiary language, and their efforts to bring about outrages? The violence has not come from us. Assaulted, maligned, our virtuous women assailed, and yet they cry peace. "Let us have Peace." Truly such a peace as hell would rejoice in beholding and the evil one dance with delight in contemplating.

The Public Finances—The Treasury Deficiency.

The prodigality and reckless ruin which has characterized the course of the party in power, are at last become fearfully apparent to the minds of the people everywhere. Their course has been one of waste, recklessness and ruin, and the people are beginning to feel it. The astounding disclosures now being made, prominent among which is that emanating from Mr. Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, are throwing the Radicals into consternation and awakening the minds of the people to the fact that financial wreck and ruin stares them in the face. The Radical press have endeavored to throw dust in their eyes by efforts to cast odium upon Mr. Delmar, descending to low personal abuse of that gentleman, and in some instances setting forth that he is absolutely crazy. It is but a mad despairing howlover the anticipated loss of power—brought about by their own corruption and extravagance—now slipping through their grasp.

We publish to-day the admirable remarks of the *National Intelligencer*, preceded by an article from the New York *Herald*, on this subject. These disclosures are most natural. They cannot be kept from the people who must see how the trust which they confide into the hands of their servants has been kept. They must see to what uses their money has been applied, and whether or not anything has been done towards relief from the enormous burden of taxation now imposed upon them. And how will they view the matter when they find that instead of *decreasing* their responsibility this extravagant, ruinous administration of Congress has done everything towards *increasing* it. Instead of cutting down the expenses of the Government they have increased them, and so there can be no reduction of taxation. And instead of an impartial legislation they have legislated for the manufacturer and against the agriculturist. New England teems with her manufacturing wealth, but the fabrics of that section must have some exemption. But the agriculturist can bear it, ah, yes; and not only his own burden, but a portion of that belonging properly to the manufacturer. How will the agriculturist of the North West regard this?—Will he not say to those who would thus ruin the country, vile and traitorous ye are to our best interests; ye would destroy and not save our credit; and for this your power shall be lopped off.

The people cry aloud for the reduction of taxation and an economical administration of their affairs. They behold an inflated currency placed upon an insecure basis, and know that if something is not done soon repudiation is sure to come.

The English race horse Blair Aihol was recently sold for $25,000 in gold.

Second Congressional District.

Messrs. Kenan and Hughes, Democratic candidates for Congress and Elector in the Second District, will address the people at the following times and places :

Jacksonville	October	6
Swansboro'	"	8
Trenton	"	10
Kinston	"	12
Goldsboro'	"	13
Mosely Hall	"	14
Snow Hill	"	15
Greenville	"	16

Other appointments will be made soon. The papers in the Second District are requested to copy.

Speaking at Brown Marsh.

The citizens of Bladen county were addressed at Brown Marsh on Thursday last by Cols. E. D. Hall and A. M. Waddell, of this city. On the cars F. F. French, of Bladen, or as he is better known, "Big-footed" French, asked the privilege of replying to Col. Hall, who was to speak first. This was granted readily, and at the conclusion of Colonel Hall's address, he mounted the stand to reply. Although being previously assured that he would be listened to respectfully he, Yankee like, desired to know if he would be allowed to proceed without insult or molestation.—When French had finished Col. Waddell commenced his address in reply. He had been speaking with most excellent and apparent effect some half an hour when a difficulty occurred between a white man and a negro. After some trouble the affair was settled and the crowd proceeded to the barbecue.

Between four and five hundred persons, both white and colored, were present, and were quite enthusiastic for Seymour and Blair.

Even Our Former Enemies Confess It.

The patient suffering, the heroism and the unrelaxing toil of the Southern people since the close of the war, surrounded as they were by difficulties almost insurmountable, is such as to draw forth the admiration of even those who have been most opposed to us. The strength, the determination, the courage which they exhibited during that four years of bitter strife and bloodshed, is now a part of the world's history, and must call forth the laudations of even the most prejudiced historian through ages to come. As their impulses have been noble, so has their fortitude proved heroic. As their difficulties increased, in a proportionate degree did their energies develop. This fact is acknowledged and appreciated by the New York *Herald* in the following remarks. However much the inconsistencies of that paper are to be condemned, it sometimes speaks the truth, and can do so in all fearlessness, candor and justice. Hear it. "However much the Southern people may be condemned for the suicidal act of attempted secession and the terrible war in which they involved the country, or for their folly since, we must say they have shown remarkable energy and power of recuperation. From the lowest state of depression and under the greatest difficulties they are rapidly rising again to wealth.—This is characteristic of the American people. The courage, industry and perseverance of the Southerners under the most trying circumstances should induce among the people of the North forgiveness of the past and make them proud of such fellow-citizens; for they are of the same race and the same flesh and blood."

And again : "Nothing is wanted to develop the teeming natural wealth and varied productions of the South beyond what has ever been seen before but peace, restoration, harmony and fraternal feeling between the two sections of our common country."

Ponder well, think deeply and reason justly upon this, oh! ye men of the North. The South does most heartily desire a restoration of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling—such a peace as will be beyond all dispute, and unquestionably develop the natural wealth with which it is teeming.—Tired of discord and strife, we desire fraternal feeling, founded upon a basis honorable to us, and not inconsistent with the honor and justice of our Northern brethren. Congressional Reconstruction schemes will then sink into insignificance, and no expenditures of millions will be necessitated to accomplish this end. A people united, a country saved—is not this enough to encourage the effort and increase the determination!

The age of chivalry is gone. There was a time in this old North State when ten thousand swords would have leaped from their scabbards to avenge one look or one word which threatened our lovely women with insult. When party feeling ran highest, and great license was indulged in by the press, in commenting on men and measures to which it was opposed—none dared then to speak with other than profound respect of the wives and daughters of North Carolina—none dared to drag their names into the political arena. They were regarded with feelings akin to the veneration bestowed upon them by the Knights of Chivalry. But the age of chivalry is gone, gone.

The acknowledged organ of the Radical faction in this State has recently published editorially, under the title of "Work," an article so defamatory of the characters of the ladies of North Carolina, and with advice to the carpet-baggers now canvassing the State, so vile and so brutish that even respectable negroes express condemnation of it. Yet the scalawags endorse the opinions uttered in that article, by continuing to support the newspaper in which it was published.

Men, born in North Carolina, are to be found so degenerate, so wanting in self-respect, in manliness and honest pride, that they not only submit tamely to these aspersions upon the characters of their mothers, wives and daughters, but even hug to their bosoms those who utter them.

"*O, tempora! O, mores!!*

This Radical party, of which the Raleigh *Standard* is the acknowledged organ, numbers among its adherents Gen. Barringer, Judge Rodman, Judges Pearson, Russell and Cantwell, and a few others, thank God, very few, whose associations have heretofore been with gentlemen—can it be possible that their perversion is so thorough that they can complacently associate themselves with a party led by men of such low and vile instincts as the editors of the *Standard*? Are *these* not *specially* called upon to denounce the base slander, that our women are to be won by the beastly caresses of the Yankee adventurer? Does it not specially trouble *them* when it is thus publicly announced that this is the mode to be adopted in gaining recruits to the Radicals. The fallen angels are to operate on their husbands and brothers after manipulation by their Yankee paramours?

We have never so fully realized our humiliation as we now do, when we see native North Carolinians supporting by their influence such profligates as these "woman insulters." Moved by pity for their weakness, by sorrow for their sin in allying themselves with the enemies and traducers of the State which gave them birth, we say to these prodigals, return. Let them repent, and with their hands upon their mouths, and their mouths in the dust, cry, "we have sinned;" and though we shall prepare for them no fatted calf, we will at least admit them among the hired servants.

North Carolina.

From a letter to the New York *Herald* dated Raleigh, September 25th, we make the following extracts regarding the political situation and condition of affairs in the Old North State :

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One race precipitates the issue involved, the other does not; but, led on by unprincipled adventurers, the blacks are intolerant, hostile and vindictive. They but do the bidding of their new masters more faithfully than when slaves, when they provoke riots, attack white men, break up political meetings and apply the torch at midnight to dwellings where peaceable people are quietly slumbering. They have but to be schooled and taught, and they are ready instruments of peace or quiet, of war or bloodshed. The latter is now to all intents and purposes their avocation. But let the opponents once promise them the same privileges and immunities that their present masters guarantee them and they will at once become the most inveterate enemies of Radicalism, and—mark a prophecy—in five years there will not be left the vestige of such a political organization in the South. To-day, however, it seems to exist, though evidently on the wane, and in the excitement of a hot contest the most fearful excesses are anticipated.

* * * * * * *

The whole tone and spirit of the last Legislature, leaving financial, railroad and other matters out of the question, has been that the spirit of rebellion was still nurtured and cherished in North Carolina; that hostility towards the "loyal" State government was threatened; that "loyal" voters were intimidated and overawed; that there was a licentious freedom of the press in exciting a spirit of dissatisfaction, sedition and insurrection against the government of North Carolina, as was done in the year 1861 and previous years. Now, honestly speaking from my frequent intercourse with the people of the North State, at various times since the close of the war, and in all sections, from the Blue Ridge to Cape Hatteras, from the lines that divide chivalric Virginia on the north and South Carolina on the south, I have never met a people, in the language of the reconstructed, more "truly loyal" than are the honest tar heels; and though they are out and out in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair I have heard none speak even disrespectfully of General Grant, while General Sherman is a particular favorite of theirs. But, as if to crush out al feeling of Unionism that exists among the people, such acts as the following have been passed by the Legislature recently in session :

AN ACT TO PUNISH CONSPIRACY, SEDITION AND REBELLION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact :

Section 1. That if two or more persons shall conspire together to overturn or put down, or destroy by force the government of North Carolina, or to levy war against the Government of this State, or to oppose by force the authority of said government, or by force, or by threats to intimidate, or to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the State of North Carolina, or by force or fraud to seize or take possession of any fire-arms or property of the State aforesaid, against the will or contrary to the authority of the said State, every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction shall be imprisoned for not more than ten years, and be fined not exceeding $5,000.

Sec. 2. That if any person incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the State of North Carolina or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, each and every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than fifteen years, and be fined not more than $10,000.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

Here is something for freemen to read, but something worse to be applied with the strong arm of power to people who have been born, nurtured and educated as freemen. Such acts as these are only incentives to inaugurate the very state of affairs that they pretend to prevent. How do the "loyal" North regard such legislation, and how would they feel if it were applied to themselves?

It is gratifying, however, notwithstanding such one-sided and high-handed legislation, to find among the white people a healthy and wholesome regard for law and good order. They look at all this as but the fruits of revolution that will in due time be adjusted, and patiently waiting for that era of peace so long promised and so long expected, they "bide their time," assured that it is coming.

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Generally speaking, the negroes, where free from the baneful influence of "carpet-baggers," talk reasonably and seem disposed to further the efforts of their old masters in restoring good feeling and that relative position of the two races so essential to the prosperity of both. They have been somewhat disappointed in the results of their emancipation, and do not as a general thing find freedom and glorious liberty to be exactly the paradise they anticipated, still they all vastly prefer it to slavery, and are, perhaps, as unwilling to return to bondage as their former owners are averse to having them in that condition again. Conversation with the intelligent of the newly enfranchised race goes to show that they have no hostile feelings towards the whites; and though most of them express the desire to be allowed to vote, because they think it will make the white people respect them more and make their importance as voters felt in the body politic, yet there are few who aspire to official positions or who think themselves capable of filling them. Numbers who have been appointed by his Excellency Governor Holden as magistrates and to other civil positions have in the most respectful but decided terms declined the honors thus conferred. Even now there begins to be a strong antipathy among them towards the "carpet-baggers," and this is shared by that miserable few known in the South as "scalawags;" and as time progresses this feeling will increase until the negroes are the worst enemies of Northern adventurers, and consequently Radical interlopers.

Presidentially I find Caffee disposed to look favorably on the claims of Grant and Colfax to his suffrages, but I could quote one instance where a sable individual declared he "was gwine to vote for Gineral Butler fo' Presumdent, in spite ob ebery ting."

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The Brunswick Mystery Explained.—The mysterious affair regarding the finding of a mule and buggy in Brunswick county has been satisfactorily explained. We have ascertained that both mule and buggy belonged to Mr. McFadyen, of Brunswick, which the son of this gentleman was driving from Smithville on Saturday. On the road the young man became delirious with fever and left the mule and buggy in the road where found, and walked home through the woods and swamps some fifteen miles. It was he who called at the plantation of Dr. Bellamy, inquiring for the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad and causing fright to the negro woman who answered his inquiries.

We are pleased that the affair has been cleared up in this manner, and proves no more serious. There were reasonable grounds for strong suspicions of some more unfortunate occurrence, and this statement will cause relief to many anxious parties.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Graham to General Rosecrans.

The following letter from William A. Graham, of North Carolina, to General Rosecrans, was elicited by the White Sulphur conference :

HILLSBORO' N. C., Sept. 14, 1868.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans :

Sir :—Admiring the noble spirit of patriotism, peace and good will which dictated your letter to General Lee, at White Sulphur Springs, on the 26th ult., and presuming it might be acceptable to receive answers to the inquiries therein made, from a more extended circle of citizens of the Southern States, than happened to be convenient for consultation at the time of this correspondence, I beg permission to supersedd my testimony in hearty concurrence with the replies of General Lee and his associates on the topics embraced in your communication.

To be explicit :

1. The surrender of the Southern armies was a real surrender, made in honor and good faith; as has been demonstrated by the fact, patent to all the world, that in three and a half years, not a word has been lifted against the Government, nor any plot for resistance to it formed.

2. The claim of a State, under the Constitution, to secede from the Union or to nullify its laws, (never concurred in by a majority of the people of this State) has been abandoned by those who entertain it, as settled by the decisive arbitrament of arms.

3. African slavery was surrendered up, as a result of the war, in perfect sincerity; and there exist no purpose or expectation of its re-establishment.

4. There has been, by general consent, a concession to the emancipated negro, of all the civil rights of white men, and there is no hostile feeling on the part of the white race against the colored; but there are admitted to be mutual interests and independencies, which would, ere this, have been adjusted upon the ordinary principles which regulated labor and capital in other communities but for the unwise action of Congress, and the agitations of politicians, for the most part newcomers from the States of the North and West, operating on the prejudices of the blacks through secret leagues and combinations.

5. The people of the States of the South have an intelligent comprehension of the Constitution of the United States, as written; as expounded in its administration for eighty years; as illustrated in judicial decisions, and as taught in the commentaries of Kent and Story. To this they resumed their allegiance, after the late unfortunate war, not merely in sincerity, but with a reasonable degree of cheerfulness and hope. And their dissatisfaction and complaint now is not against the Constitution, but that its provisions have not been observed and kept toward them, and that they are openly denied the rights of internal self-government, acknowledged in the Constitution, and proudly and defiantly, but rightfully, claimed and exercised by the people of the States North of the Potomac and the Ohio. Dissatisfaction on these grounds pervades more than four-fifths of the white men, comprehending not merely old secessionists and Democrats, but the life-long followers of Clay and Webster, the supporters of Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore and Scott, many of whom resisted secession at every hazard until the war was begun and there was left to them only a choice of sides, and then, according to their opinion of duty, went with their States and section; others who never abandoned their opposition, but expressed it freely throughout the war—all of whom, without regard to abstract ideas of political power, readily acquiesced in the measures of restoration prescribed by the President in 1865, and have ever since been anxious for a return of cordiality and harmony in every region of the Union. They have no power or purpose to attempt redress by force, but they appeal to their fellow-citizens everywhere for a restoration of a true covenant of the Constitution; of that equality which among States as among individuals, is a principle of equality, and which in our American Union, is incorporated into the Constitution and made the supreme law of the land.

With these convictions on their minds they have hailed your intervention in behalf of a solid and lasting tranquility as that of a public benefactor, being themselves thoroughly persuaded that if the just and patriotic men of our several sections could but intercommune and understand each other, reconcilement, harmony and a gradual return to prosperity would be the sure and natural consequences. May Heaven aid your efforts to this good end, and reward you with its choicest blessings.

Believe me, Sir, with true respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The Cost of Radical Rule.

Said Mr. McCulloch in March, 1868 :

It is exceedingly desirable that taxes should be reduced, and I should hail with pleasure the proposed reduction if I felt assured that it would be accompanied with a corresponding reduction of expenditures. I am free to say that I am greatly apprehensive that such a reduction of expenditures will not be made, and that the revenues of the country for the next fiscal year, if the bill now before the Senate, or in the hands of your committee, should become a law, will be insufficient to meet the interest on the public debt and the current expense of the Government.

The bill thus objected to *did* become a law, the Radicals in Congress needing new offices to bestow upon their friends and supporters. The public expenditure, instead of being reduced, was increased.

Says the Director of the Statistical Bureau in September, 1868:

To meet the $475,959.202 53 of expenditures for 1868–9 we shall have the following receipts :

Register's Receipts:

Customs	$150,000,000	
Internal Revenue	122,120,000	
Public Lands	1,000,000	
Direct Tax	1,500,000	
Miscellaneous, (excluding gold premium)	5,000,000	$279,620,000
Treasurer's Receipts		42,000,000
Total		$321,620,000

Thus if the Treasury endeavors to meet its current expenditures this year (to say nothing of matured claims deferred, or of the Postoffice deficiency,) it will show a deficit of $154,339,202 25 at the end of the year, to be obtained by increased taxes or loans.

Every man who votes in October for the local candidates of the Radical party; every man who votes in November for the Presidential candidates of the Radical party, votes in favor either of increasing the national debt at the rate of a hundred and fifty millions a year, or of adding that sum to the annual taxation of the country.—"You takes your choice, O voters, but you pays your money."

Your only other alternative, mark the words—your only other alternative is to vote for Seymour and Blair. You cannot have Grant without his party, nor his party without its system, nor its system without either increased debt or increased taxation.

New York *World.*

From the Houston (Texas) Times, Sept. 12.

A Singular Case—A Corpse Sits up in Bed and Moves its Limbs.

A good deal of talk has been excited by the following singular circumstances on the other side of the bayou : On Thursday night at an early hour, a carpenter, who had been in ill health for some time past, to all appearances died. There was not a sign of animation left; he was pronounced dead by his attending physician, was dressed in his grave clothes and laid out for burial. His friends in Galveston were telegraphed to come and attend his funeral. It was about 8 P. M., when he was pronounced dead, and preparations were made for his burial. About day break yesterday morning he suddenly rose up in his bed, without having given, up to that time, a single indication of life. He was unable to speak, pulseless, cold, and, with the exception that he was able to sit upright and moved his arms and hands, still appeared a corpse. Not the faintest respiration could be discovered, nor did the eyes, though open, give any indication of any thing but death. His physician was immediately sent for, who, on entering the room, was utterly befuddled at the singular case. Restoratives, stimulants and everything else likely to be of service, were applied, but the breath refused to return, the pulse to beat and the body to grow warm. The muscular power to rise in the bed and move the limbs continued and was exercised frequently during five hours, when that also apparently ceased forever, and the carpenter was left as perfect a specimen of a corpse as could possibly be.

School Composition—On Politics.

Politics is a hard word. I don't just know what it means. I guess it is a sort of sickness. People who have this sickness meet together in the evening and howl and talk. Pa has 'em bad. He goes out five nights in the week, and doesn't stay home the other night. He has 'em so bad that he can't walk straight when he comes home.

I used to think politics was something good to eat.

Ma says she thinks it is something good to drink.

I went once to a place where they had politics bad. A man got up and called another man who wasn't there all sorts of names. He said he belonged to the other party. He said the country was going to ruin, and we should all be ground to powder in the crash. I told ma I thought he was talking about earthquakes. Earthquakes is in my last geography lesson. I don't like geography much. Bill Brown calls it goggerfee. But goggerfee is a good deal better than politics.

Pa says when I grow up I shall understand politics; but I don't like the taste of it, except when ma makes it up in egg-nog. When I'm a man I mean to have a horse and a cow, and go to the theatre, and be a policeman, and keep a candy store, and have a balloon and dance on the tight-rope, and be a clown like "Humpty Dumpty," and go to church once a year and to the Central Park twice a week, and in swimming three times a day. But I don't want any more politics.

New York *Commonwealth.*

A Beautiful Incident.

A naval officer being at sea in a deadful storm, his wife, who was sitting in the cabin near him and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity that she cried out :

"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He rose from his chair, lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of the bed place, drew his sword and pointing to the breast of his wife, exclaimed,

"Are you not afraid?"

She instantly answered, "No."

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," rejoined the lady, "I know that this sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "remember, I know whom I believe, and that He holds the winds and the water in the hollow of His hands."

A man like Horace Greeley, who has been identified with the Republican party since its organization—who helped found it, and has continued to assist in keeping it supreme—can now look at the country, and behold the fruits of his labors. However conscientious he might have been, there is that in the outlook to appall him. The negroes no better off in any sense than they were. One million of our young men dead. Widows and orphans scattered from Maine to Texas, and living in such sorrow as God only knoweth. A debt which trammels industry. Alienation between the Northern and Southern States, which is practical disunion, whatever the cry for Union may be—practically a disunion more complete than the success of the Confederacy would have involved. The debauchery of public sentiment, a necessary concomitant of war. We envy no man who can look at the condition of the nation, and say "I did this."—New York *Democrat.*

The Georgia Cotton Crop.

A correspondent of the New York Times says :

From all I have seen and heard I do not believe that the cotton crop of Georgia for this year will exceed 300,000 bales, or less than half the crop of 1860, while there are many intelligent and well informed persons who think that my estimate is too high by 100,000 bales.

Indiana.

We have reliable information from Indiana that there is not one particle of doubt as to the election of Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the 2d Tuesday of October, and as to the State going for Seymour and Blair in November. They want more greenbacks and less taxation in Indiana.—Ohio *Statesman.*

Two Full Moons.

We are to have two full moons during the month of October—one on the 1st, the other on the 31st—a good time for lunatics. The prophecy registered by Jenkins that there would be more marriages this October than during any other month since the war was probably based upon a knowledge of the above fact.

New York *Commercial.*

Operations of the Postal Order System.

It is stated that the amount of money transmitted by the money order postoffices during the fiscal year ended June 30, is about $15,000,000. The amount transmitted by this system in the last fiscal year was $9,000,000.

Small clothes and silk stockings, with false calves when necessary, are the latest style for gents in Paris.

A Congress of naturalists is to be held in Vienna early in October.

Assassination of General Thomas C. Hindman—A Deputy Sheriff Killed—The Murderer Lynched.

Memphis, Sept. 28, 1868.

General T. C. Hindman, late of the Confederate army, was assassinated at his residence, in Helena, Ark., last night. The Superintendent of Police received a despatch this afternoon directing him to arrest a man named Robbins, a passenger on the Shreve, who it is believed committed the deed. Robbins was arrested and sent back. He is from Springfield, Mo., and served under Hindman. He stoutly denies being the murderer.

LATER.

A special despatch to-night says :—Gen. Hindman was shot at ten o'clock last night, while sitting in the midst of his family smoking. His left hand which held the pipe, was carried away by the charge of buckshot, two of which entered his neck, inflicting a wound from which he died eight hours afterwards. It is believed that he was assassinated by a political enemy.

A Helena (Arkansas) letter of yesterday says :

"Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Joe A. Moley, with a posse surrounded the cabin of a notorious negro named Lee Morrison, who had killed several persons. Last winter he shot and maimed for life Sheriff Bart Taylor, while he was attempting to arrest him, and he recently knocked a jailor in the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been the terror to all white and black people. No sooner had the Sheriff's posse knocked at the door yesterday when Morrison fired, instantly killing Moley. The others then attempted to close in on him, when he made a desperate resistance severely wounding Perry Neagle and Andy Barnes (colored). He then escaped to the woods. The news spread like wildfire, and soon fully one hundred men were scouring the woods and succeeded in finding Morrison, whose arm was broken and he was otherwise injured. The vote was taken on the spot in favor of hanging him, which was accordingly done.

N. Y. *Herald.*

The Two Policies.

The Radicals propose to pay the public debt in forty years, the interest in that time amounting to twice the amount of the debt; and they propose to pay it in gold, which is now and is likely to continue at a premium of 43 per cent. And in the meantime the debt is to continue free from taxation. Thus at the end of forty years, the people will have paid at least *four dollars* for every dollar of the debt now existing! And at the same time the present system of extravagant expenditure, official knavery and general corruption will be continued, including military rule, Freedmen's Bureau and negro supremacy in the South. This is the Radical policy, and if it presents to the eyes of tax-payers a promising prospect, let them continue the Radicals in power.

In contrast with this the Democracy propose to pay the public debt as it becomes due—the interest in gold and in the principal in legal currency, according to contract. To enable them to do this they do not propose to increase the currency beyond the demands of business; but they propose to pay the debt by economy in the expenditure and honesty in the collection of the revenues. They will save $100,000,000 a year in the army and navy alone, and $50,000,000 more by the abandonment of the present negro policy. Saving these sums and nearly doubling the revenue by stopping the wholesale frauds in its collection, it will be easy to pay the bonds as they become due; so that instead of paying *four dollars for one*, as the Radicals propose to do, they will pay dollar for dollar. If the tax payers prefer this policy, let them give their support to the Democratic party.

Concord (N. H.) *Patriot.*

And Still They Come.

Colonel John M. Connell, of Lancaster, Ohio, who stood at the head of the Lincoln electoral ticket of Ohio in 1864, and who was the gallant commander of the 17th Ohio regiment, is an outspoken advocate of the election of Seymour and Blair. The Colonel is not only a gallant soldier, but is a public speaker of rare ability.

Colonel Richard Coulter, of Pennsylvania—"fighting Dick," as he was familiarly styled in the Army of the Potomac—a gallant soldier, who was shot through and through—has renounced Radicalism, and is now on the stump in Western Pennsylvania for Seymour and Blair. He is only one of the thousands in the Keystone State who have recently joined the Democracy.

Out of the Foul Party.

The Wyoming (Penn.) Democrat publishes the following note. It explains itself :

To the Editor of the Wyoming Democrat:

Having been nominated by the late Republican Convention as its candidate for the office of treasurer of Wyoming county, desire to tender my thanks to said Convention for this token of esteem, but most respectfully decline the acceptance of a nomination at the hands of a party with which I have no longer any sympathy, and with which I have, therefore, ceased to act.

Fletcher Dickson.

Grant.

It may not be generally known, but Mr. Grant is a poet. While at West Point, afterwards during his military career, he frequently amused himself with "metrical composition." Here is a sweet little epigram thrown off by him some years ago in a moment of intox—we mean inspiration :

"Into the pure and crystal cup
A gill I poured of ancient rye,
And as with this I mixed it up
The water smiled—and so did I."

Impartial Suffrage.

The New York World says that in the name of impartial suffrage, Congress has forbidden Virginia, Texas and Mississippi to vote at the coming election, and it is now desired to know whether the votes of those States are to be counted as making up the total vote of the Electoral College. If so, the total will be 317, and 159 necessary to elect. If not, the total will be 294; necessary to elect, 148. The point seems to have been left open as placing a discrepancy of eleven votes at the disposal of Congress, to manipulate according as, in the light of the election returns, the interests of moral ideas may require. If Seymour should get 148 votes, it would be no election and must go to the House; if Grant should get 148, it would be all right, a fair election, will of the people, ge-lorious triumph, and so on. Let us have peace, if we have to cheat for it.

The Ravages of the Catterpillar.

The subjoined extract is taken from a letter written by a prominent and successful planter of many years' experience in South Carolina:

"Edisto Island, Sept. 16.—The destruction of our crops by the catterpillar far exceeds anything we have ever experienced or imagined. The catterpillar has become one of the institutions of our country; we may look for his annual visits as regularly as Saratoga looks for New York city. We will not make as much as last year. One-tenth of an average crop is all that we can possibly make. Your place was eaten out one morning for breakfast. My Island plantation, where the worm scarcely was when I last saw the crop, was swept in two days; and instead of forty or fifty bales there I will barely get seven."

Since the passage of the bankruptcy act, 1,800 cases have been adjudicated in New York city.